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Hiſtorical Anecdotes of the private lives of the KING and QUEEN.

SOON after our gracious monarch, GEORGE III. aſcended the throne, he became deſirous of ſecuring to this kingdom the bleſſing of a Proteſtant ſucceſſion.

Politicians, who are always fruitful in conjectures, anxious to have their ſovereign enter into the connubial ſtate, were buſied in endeavours to find out a lady worthy the heart and hand of a king, who ſeemed endued with every requiſite that might promiſe felicity to the fair-one who had attractions ſufficient to gain and to keep his affections.

As external accompliſhments are always ſuppoſed to have a moſt powerful effect over the generality of mankind, the nation was tempted to ſingle out ſome graceful charmer, on whom nature was ſuppoſed to have conferred irreſiſtible beauties.

The diſpoſition of his Majeſty was however unknown to theſe connoiſſeurs. Bleſſed with judgement, good ſenſe, and penetration, our monarch proceeded with the greateſt deliberation. Conſcious that the alliance into which he was about to enter, would be productive of happineſs or miſery in the extreme, his Majeſty determined not to permit the glare of corporal grace or figure to impoſe upon his ſenſes, or warp him from the purſuit of the more laſting embelliſhments of the heart. If domeſtic unhap-

pineſs ſhould enſue, his Majeſty's ſubjects might feel, indeed, a painful ſympathy for his misfortunes; but his Majeſty himſelf would experience a kind of torture, not conceivable by thoſe who are ſtrangers, unleſs in theory, to the tormenting anguiſh of an aching heart.

Full of theſe refined ſentiments, our amiable monarch, after making the neceſſary inquiries, fixed his choice upon the Princeſs CHARLOTTE of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.

The family of this illuſtrious and highly-favoured lady, had, in a variety of inſtances, ſhewn the greateſt attachment to our monarch's anceſtors, and zeal for the Proteſtant cauſe; no national objection therefore could be made to this alliance: and when the intellectual merits of the Princeſs became more univerſally known, it was not doubted, but every well-wiſher to his Majeſty would highly approve the marriage.

The Princeſs Charlotte had given ſeveral diſtinguiſhing proofs of the refinement of her taſte, the ſolidity of her judgement, and the perfections of her mind. His Majeſty had an opportunity of firſt becoming acquainted with theſe good qualities of the Princeſs, by the means of a letter which ſhe wrote to the Pruſſian monarch, when he entered the territories of her couſin the Duke of Mecklenburgh-Swerin. This letter [xxiii. 452.] ſhews, that the praiſes laviſhly beſtowed upon the Princeſs Charlotte were founded on truth.

This epiſtle the King of Pruſſia ſent over to our monarch; who no ſooner peruſed it, than he broke out in raptures, and expreſſed himſelf, to a nobleman preſent, in the following terms: "This, H——, is the lady whom I ſhall ſelect for my conſort.—Here are *lilting* beauties.—The man who has any mind, may *feaſt* and not be *ſatiated*. If the *diſpoſition* of the Princeſs but equals her *refined ſenſe*, I ſhall be the happieſt man, as I hope, with my people's concurrence, to be the greateſt monarch, in Europe."

That his Majeſty had great reaſon for his favourable opinion, appears evidently from the letter; which, conſidering the youth of the Princeſs, is certainly a moſt wonderfully excellent compoſition. And that our monarch's prophecy, relative to his own felicity, has been completely fulfilled, is clear from the harmony in which this royal couple have lived ever ſince the day they avowed fidelity to each other.

When the nuptial knot was tied, Queen Charlotte, far from being elated at her exaltation, ſhewed, by her extreme affability and condeſcenſion, a mind infinitely ſuperior even to royalty. Her engaging behaviour endeared her to all ranks of people; whilſt her innocent and virtuous diſpoſition gained ſo much upon the affections of her royal conſort, that he became enamoured to an exceſs of fondneſs; and each revolving day increaſed his happineſs as it increaſed his years.

As the German ladies are generally prolific, her Majeſty has produced a numerous brood of fondlings. Unlike in moſt things to our faſhionable dames, her Majeſty ſcorns to leave the management of her offſpring to an unfeeling nurſe, or a prattling giddy waiting-woman. The Queen watches over her helpleſs innocents, and with all the ſoft ſolicitude of maternal tenderneſs, guides their infant ſteps with a mother's foſtering hand. Her Majeſty is truly ſenſible, that as ſhe cannot transfer her feelings, ſo neither can ſhe her anxiety for her childrens welfare, to another: and that ſhe abhors the opinion too univerſally received amongſt the ladies, that "attending upon infants is a ſervile drudgery," will appear from the following genuine anecdote.

In a converſation which paſſed between the Queen and a certain Ducheſs, her Majeſty expreſſed an aſtoniſhment, that the ladies intruſted their children, when they took an airing, to the care of ſervants, and were ſo ſeldom ſeen with them themſelves. The Ducheſs inclined to vindicate the practice. Her Majeſty interrupted her with this ſenſible admonition: "You are," ſaid ſhe, "a mother;—you converſe with a mother;—and I ſhould be ſorry you would force me to ſuppoſe you callous where you ought to be moſt ſuſceptible."

There is ſuch an admirable uniformity in the diſpoſitions of the royal pair, their minds are formed in ſuch perfect uniſon to each other, that allowing for the difference ariſing from the perplexing affairs of government, it is impoſſible to pourtray the character of the one, without including, at the ſame time, that of the other.

The frequency of divorces, and the infidelity of either ſex, ſhocks his Majeſty's nature. He hath not been bred in the ſchool of quibbling; he hath not been

been taught to conceive that libertiniſm and licentiouſneſs was culpable only in the females. His Majeſty juſtly concludes, that the man cannot eſtrange his affections, without violating in every reſpect the matrimonial contract. The multiplied infidelities of late years have moſt ſenſibly affected our monarch; whoſe expanded heart ſympathizes with every misfortune under which his people labours. His Majeſty is known to ſhudder whenever he ſigns a warrant for a felon's execution; and he not long ſince declared, that "he never aſſented to a bill, praying for a divorce, but with an internal kind of reluctance."

It is not an eaſy taſk to decide, whether his Majeſty is moſt exemplary as a father or an huſband. Conſidered in the character of the latter, he is all ſoftneſs, all affection, all indulgence, and has a heart ſuſceptible of every domeſtic pleaſure. As a father, he is ſevere without being moroſe, familiar without at all relaxing his paternal authority, and affectionate without that weakneſs which makes youth but too preſuming.

His Majeſty takes a laborious pains in the culture of his childrens minds. He is truly ſenſible of the neceſſity of *bending the twig when young*, if we are deſirous of its having the proper ſhape ever after. When the King's other avocations, therefore, will permit him leiſure, he employs it uſually in giving his progeny ſuch inſtructions as their infant minds are capable of receiving; for his Majeſty has frequently obſerved, that "it is chiefly owing to the parent, if the children are devoid of proper principles."

It would be needleſs to recapitulate every minute occurrence, as we mean not to write an hiſtory of our ſovereign's life, but only to ſketch out his excellencies, for others to copy after ſo truly an illuſtrious example. As however our readers may be ſolicitous to attend our monarch into his moſt private receſſes, we have endeavoured to procure every information which we thought might gratify their curioſity.

In winter his Majeſty uſually riſes betwixt ſix and ſeven, and retires to his devotions in a private apartment, where he continues near an hour. In ſummer his Majeſty ſeldom lies longer than ſix. After breakfaſt his Majeſty dreſſes, and attends the public buſineſs, if any. Afterwards he has his children brought to him; and then retires to his ſtudy to proſecute ſome new ingenious diſcovery, or attend to the converſation of ſome man of ſcience and knowledge.

The Queen generally ſpends the forenoon with her little ones; and as ſhe is to the laſt degree ingenious, ſhe is generally employed about drawing, or the moſt curious kind of needle-work, the latter of which is her favourite amuſement.

The King is remarkably temperate, ſeldom indulging himſelf in more than four glaſſes of wine at dinner, and a little wine and water at ſupper. The afternoon, if no ſtate-affairs require his conſultation, his Majeſty ſpends in reading ſome favourite author to the Queen; who has given the beſt proof, that ſhe thoroughly underſtands our language, by conceiving the greateſt attachment to Shakeſpeare's moſt eſteemed plays.

As his Majeſty was taught to ſpeak with all the graces of oratory, by the celebrated Quin, perſons who have had acceſs to his Royal preſence declare, that the King reads and ſpeaks more like a profeſſor of eloquence than a monarch, who might be ſuppoſed ſomewhat ſoftened with the luxury of a court.

After ſupper his Majeſty and the Queen join in private devotions; and, peruſing each ſome moral or religious author, they retire early to reſt.

Such is the life, ſuch the diſpoſition of our amiable Sovereign. His court is not filled with "Bacchus and his noiſy revellers." It is not an Eaſtern ſeraglio. It is the reſidence of Virtue, Science, and Religion. He is the father of a well-governed family; the fond, the affectionate huſband, of the moſt meritorious Lady in the Britiſh dominions. Their days are ſpent in in ſocial comforts, and each riſing morn they experience "high-flavoured joys" proceeding from heart-felt delight.

It is not poſſible to view this happy pair, without becoming converts to Hymen, and praiſing the connubial ſtate in the language of Milton:

Hail wedded love! myſterious law, true ſource
Of human offſpring, ſole propriety
In paradiſe! of all things common elſe, &c.

Mr URBAN, *March* 1772.

I Have read, in the public papers, many reaſons for the high price of proviſions, which is daily increaſing; and have heard various methods propoſed for reducing it. I am perſuaded, however, that the

true cauſe is generally overlooked; and that the only remedy has either not yet come to the knowledge of the legiſlature, or has not been properly enforced.

The reaſons commonly aſſigned for the preſent dearth are the following. 1. The advanced rents of farms is urged as a reaſon; 2. The opulence of the farmers; 3. The ingroſſing of farms; 4. The incloſing of commons; 5. The increaſe of horſes; 6. The frauds committed at dreſſing-mills; 7. The combinations of ingroſſers; 8. The conſumption of the diſtillery; 9. The clandeſtine exportation of grain; 10. The unreaſonable gain of millers, mealmen, and bakers; 11. The artifices of faleſmen and graſiers; and, 12. The immoderate profits of the butchers.

The remedies I have heard propoſed are theſe. 1. Reducing farms to their old rents; 2. Separating farms already united, and ſuffering no farmer to rent more than one; 3. Paſſing no more bills for incloſing of commons; 4. Laying a tax upon horſes: 5. Erecting public dreſſing-mills; 6. Diſſolving combinations, by obliging every farmer and graſier to ſell his own cattle, and every mealman and miller his own flour; 7. Aboliſhing carcaſe-butchers; 8. Prohibiting the uſe of grain in the diſtillery; 9. Preventing the clandeſtine exportation of grain; and, laſtly, Opening the ports for the free importation of proviſions from foreign parts.

Theſe cauſes, and theſe remedies, I propoſe to conſider. — 1. *The advanced rent of farms.* That this cannot be the cauſe of the preſent dearth, is evident from the opulence of the farmers, who are able, not only to pay the extra rents, but alſo (as it is generally believed) to ſave fortunes for themſelves. — 2. *The opulence of the farmers.* This can no more be ſaid to operate on the price of corn, than the opulence of hop-planters can be ſaid to influence the price of hops. In caſes of failing crops, ſome of each very naturally are enriched by having good crops, while others are impoveriſhed by having bad. This is exactly the preſent caſe with farmers. — 3. *Ingroſſing of farms.* That this cannot operate ſo as to cauſe a dearth, but the contrary, is ſelf-evident. Were it not for large farms, the whole œconomical ſyſtem of England muſt be changed; either public granaries muſt be erected under the direction of government, or a temporary dearth would annually enſue. Little farmers, at certain ſeaſons when rent is to be paid, muſt bring their corn to market, and ſell it at whatever price it will fetch. Were there none but little farmers, the markets would be glutted at theſe ſeaſons, and ſtarved the reſt of the year. The dependence of the people muſt then be either upon government-contractors, or upon a ſet of jobbers, who, tempted by the low price when the markets were overſtocked, would become hoarders; and whether either the one or the other of theſe would deal more moderately with the public than the opulent farmer, muſt be left to every man's ſenſe to determine. — 4. *The incloſing of commons.* The advocates for incloſures contend, that every acre incloſed produces as much vegetable food as four acres remaining common, and conſequently that the public is benefited by incloſing in that proportion. Be that as it may, if an acre produces but juſt as much when incloſed, as it did when in common, incloſing cannot be the cauſe of the preſent dearth. — 5. *The increaſe of horſes.* If it be true, as has been aſſerted, that half a million (or but one fifth of that ſum) has been annually carried abroad for oats, the increaſe of horſes can have added nothing to the increaſing dearth [xxxiii. 685.] — 6. *The frauds committed at the dreſſing-mills.* As theſe frauds are only ſaid to be in certain mixtures and adulterations, I cannot ſee how frauds of this kind can operate to occaſion dearth. By uſing ſuch baſe means, the millers do not ſeem to be under any temptation to enhance the price; as they may, like ſmugglers, ſell cheap, and yet make fortunes. — 7. *The combinations of ingroſſers.* Combinations of opulent dealers may, and undoubtedly do operate to make every commodity, where they exiſt, dear: how abſurd, therefore, is it to contend for the ſeparating of farms, which would throw the whole corn-trade into the hands of ingroſſers, when ingroſſing is urged as a cauſe of the preſent dearth! — 8. *The conſumption of the diſtillery.* How far this may operate, is not eaſy to determine. Much of the bread-corn the diſtiller uſes, would be applied by the farmer to the purpoſes it is put to after the diſtiller has extracted the ſpirit from it; that is, to the feeding of hogs, for which uſe, to the farmer, it is only fit. The diſtiller, however, as he can make another uſe of it, can afford to

pay

pay the farmer a moderate price for it; by which he is enabled to bring his good corn cheaper to market. In this light the diſtillery may be conſidered as a remedy, rather than a cauſe. — 9. *The clandeſtine exportation of grain.* I do not believe any ſuch practice at preſent exiſts. — 10. *Unreaſonable profits of mealmen, millers, and bakers.* Before this can be admitted as a cauſe, it muſt be proved, that the profits of theſe tradeſmen are more conſiderable now than formerly, when proviſions were cheap. I doubt it, and have reaſon to believe the contrary. — 11. *The artifices of ſaleſmen and graſiers.* Theſe, undoubtedly, operate ſtrongly with regard to the price of cattle at London; but how they can affect the whole kingdom, is not ſo clear. There muſt be a more powerful cauſe, or the effect could never reach ſo far. — Laſtly, *The immoderate profits of the butchers.* This may operate locally, too; but cannot be very general. — Upon the whole, I apprehend, that what has been ſaid is ſufficient to ſhew, that, though all the reaſons aſſigned, when added together, may operate locally to produce a ſmall advance, yet that the efficient cauſe that operates ſo univerſally is generally overlooked.

I ſhall now proceed to examine ſuch of the remedies ſeparately, as have not been conſidered jointly. — 1. *The paſſing no more bills for incloſing commons.* It has been urged, that ever ſince the practice of incloſing commons has taken place by annual bills in parliament, proviſions have been gradually increaſing in price; and from thence it is inferred, that incloſing of commons is a cauſe of the dearth. But it may as well be argued, that, ever ſince the practice of inland navigations has taken place, the price of proviſions has been advancing, and that therefore inland navigations is a cauſe of dearth: An argument that would at once appear ridiculous. The truth is, that, admitting the lands in common to be nurſeries for young cattle, and that, in proportion as theſe nurſeries are diminiſhed, the breed of young cattle muſt be diminiſhed alſo, it will follow, by comparing the lands incloſed within theſe laſt ten years, with the lands ſtill remaining waſte, that the diminution is too trifling at preſent to produce any ſenſible effect, being, perhaps, as 1 to 10,000. — 2. *The diſſolving of combinations, by obliging farmers and graſiers to be their own factors,* &c. It is eaſy to ſee, that this would only be a local remedy, (admitting it to be a remedy), peculiar to the city of London: for where-ever the farmer or graſier can conveniently attend, he chuſes to be his own factor. But, in fact, what is here propoſed as a remedy, would, upon trial, prove the reverſe. Farmers and graſiers at a diſtance ſend their cattle to factors at London, to ſave expence, and eaſe themſelves of the fatigue of travelling; and, were they obliged to attend every market-day at Smithfield, not one beaſt in ten would come there regularly, as they now do, to be ſold; but ſometimes the market would be overſtocked, and at other times not half enough would be brought to ſupply the metropolis. — 3. *Laying a tax upon horſes.* If thoſe who urge this as a remedy think we have not taxes enough, ſuch a tax may be very proper: it will increaſe placemen, if it does not lower the price of proviſions. The coach-tax, it was thought, would have leſſened the number of carriages; but, upon trial, they have increaſed double. A tax upon horſes would probably have a like effect. — 4. *Erecting public dreſſing-mills.* Much ſtreſs is laid upon this expedient by a writer in the papers, who appears to be a ſenſible, well-meaning man. Perhaps the public might have their flour more genuine for a time by means of it, but I doubt, whether it would leſſen the price; and, as it is ſaid, that millers are all rogues, where ſhould we find honeſt millers to work theſe public dreſſing-mills? — 5. *Aboliſhing carcaſe-butchers.* I can never admit, that increaſing the expence upon any commodity can be the way to leſſen the price of it to the conſumer. Carcaſe-butchers, that buy in Smithfield perhaps 2000 ſheep weekly, certainly buy cheaper than the butchers who buy but 10; and they can ſlaughter them cheaper, and, by the extent of their trade, can afford to ſell for much leſs profit. In what reſpect, therefore, the public can be gainers by the abolition of this claſs of dealers, I cannot diſcern. I am ſure they are not the cauſe of the preſent dearth: and I would recommend it to the laudable ſociety at the Chapter coffeehouſe * to deal with theſe men, rather than ſlaughter for themſelves; and am perſuaded they will find their account by ſo doing. — 6. The laſt remedy to be conſidered, is, in my opinion, the moſt power-

* [A ſociety lately formed at London, for reducing the price of proviſions.]

ful

ful of all the reſt, and ought to be tried, for the ſatisfaction of the public. *Opening the ports for the free importation of all ſorts of proviſions from every quarter of the world*, would moſt certainly have a good effect to lower the price, if any thing under heaven can contribute to that end. It is now become a ſerious matter, when mutton is advanced to ſix pence and ſeven pence a-pound, beef to the ſame price, and bread to two pence a-pound nearly. The poor cannot long continue to purchaſe the neceſſaries of life at theſe prices; and they muſt, and will be fed. If they cannot procure food by the produce of their labour, they will grow deſperate, and ſeize it by force. It is in vain to hunt for ſhadows, and overlook the ſubſtance. The SEVERITY OF THE SEASONS, unfriendly to the production of the vegetables of the earth, IS NOW, AND HAS BEEN, the ONLY CAUSE of the dearneſs of proviſions. There is now, not an abſolute ſcarcity, but a ſcantineſs all over the kingdom; which will always produce a dearth. Men of fruitful inventions may deviſe other plauſible reaſons to account for this, and may ſtudy ways to ſtarve one claſs of men, to feed another; but the wit of man can never beſtow what Providence has with-held. All the claſſes of men now ſo loudly complained againſt, ſubſiſted and grew rich, as they now do, when plenty univerſally prevailed. Why then think of ſtarving theſe men, by abolithing their lawful and neceſſary callings, or reducing their profits to next to nothing, to gratify a groundleſs prejudice?—Open the ports now, or it is to be feared that this meaſure muſt be adopted when miſchief is done, and when it may be too late to pacify the people.

The Daniſh letter concluded. [62.]

THE Queen's reſerve, as has already been ſaid, ſoon produced a kind of diſtant reſpect in the King, which was heightened by the partiality ſhewn to her phyſician St——ſee, and by the levity with which ſhe received and treated his Majeſty's remonſtrances. Weak minds are more ſuſceptible of ridicule than of argument. The King grew peeviſh; and the Queen's conduct was now, perhaps, for the firſt time, reproachable. Jealouſy, in different minds, is apt to diſplay its malignity in different modes. Her Majeſty had felt all the anxiety that is natural to her ſex from the moment her heart was firſt inflamed with that paſſion; but ſhe had till this trying occaſion ſuppreſſed her reſentment, and, except that ill-timed reſerve already related, it had never broke forth to any exceſs; but now, like a fanciful girl to her lover, ſhe ſeemed pleaſed with the opportunity of mortifying her royal conſort, and, forgetting both her duty and her dignity, inſtead of practiſing thoſe tender endearing arts, ſo neceſſary in a wife at certain times, ſhe continued her uſual gaiety, rather rallied than ſoothed his Majeſty's petulance, and took every opportunity in the King's preſence, to jeſt with De Brandt, and frolic with her Phyſician.

As this was a mere domeſtic affair, and meant no more than a little womaniſh revenge, it would, probably, have ſoon ended in a perfect and permanent reconciliation, had it not been cheriſhed and upheld by the craft of the Dowager. It was firſt whiſpered, that a coolneſs had taken place between the King and Queen, and then that her Majeſty was too fond of her miniſters. Court-whiſpers migrate faſt; and, though faint and low at firſt taking air, they gather ſtrength as they fly, and grow ſhriller and more clamorous the farther they ſtray from the palace. The whole nation was ſoon appriſed of the miſunderſtanding that had happened, and the whole nation laid the blame upon the Queen.

It was now that matters began to ripen to a revolt. The noblemen who attended the King to England were yet in high power, and it was neceſſary that they ſhould be removed. The Dowager, at this critical juncture, improved every advantage; and, while ſhe openly profeſſed to wiſh for nothing ſo much as a perfect reconciliation, ſhe ſecretly and artfully contributed to widen the breach.

In the King's gloomy humour, it was eaſy to impoſe upon his timorous nature the moſt alarming notions of his own ſafety: words were let ſlip, by the emiſſaries of the party, as if all were not right about his perſon, and that treachery was ever to be ſuſpected in the boſom-friends of Kings. His jealouſy had already been excited by the partiality of ſome of his attendants to the intereſts of the Queen. The Barons H—ke and B—, two of the worthieſt Noblemen who accompanied the King to Britain, were

were among the firſt who were to ſhare in the diſgrace. Beſides theſe, there were others of ſuch diſtinguiſhed fidelity, whoſe loyalty to their ſovereign the Dowager durſt not attempt to ſeduce: and there was yet another point to be gained before ſhe could carry her project into execution, and that was the garbling of the guards.

To effect this, the utmoſt precaution was neceſſary; and though it does not appear, that the young Prince, her ſon, was ever fully appriſed of his mother's ſecret intentions, yet ſhe found his aſſiſtance neceſſary to the accompliſhment of her deſigns. He was carefully inſtructed, by a courteous and affable behaviour to ſuch of the old and reſpectable generals who were moſt in eſteem with the Dowager when ſhe preſided at the helm of affairs in the lifetime of her royal conſort, to gain their confidence, and ſecure their friendſhip. Under colour of invitations from the ſon, the mother had frequent opportunities of holding conferences with two or three of theſe whom ſhe choſe to truſt; and they were prevailed upon to bring over others. But before any thing of conſequence could be undertaken, it was neceſſary that the Swediſh guards ſhould be degraded or diſmiſſed. There is hardly an inſtance upon record, where foreign forces have been corrupted to favour the popular ſide, in order to diſtreſs monarchy. There is a certain characteriſtic of honour, that will not ſuffer a military officer to betray the cauſe of the ſovereign he is paid to ſerve.

Four companies, therefore, of theſe, were, by the King's order, aſſembled on the 24th of December, in order to be reduced, and incorporated into marching regiments. Theſe made a gallant ſtand; they poſſeſſed themſelves of the avenues of the palace, and inſiſted on ſeeing the order under the King's own hand, before they would ſubmit to ſo mortifying an indignity. General M——n's company actually laid down their arms, and declared peremptorily, that they would never ſubmit to ſerve in any inferior regiments. But, notwithſtanding this oppoſition, the diſturbance was appeaſed, and the reduction effected without bloodſhed.

The policy of the Dowager in this delicate buſineſs is much to be admired. Though by repreſenting to the King and Queen the neceſſity of ſuch a reduction from the emptineſs of the royal treaſury, ſhe was neither ſuſpected by the guards to be the author of the reduction, nor by their Majeſties to have any other view in it than that which was publicly pretended.

The King and Queen, though upon very indifferent terms, ſtill continued to keep up appearances. His Majeſty, with all his affected indifference, could not help diſcovering a very tender regard for his amiable conſort: but what afflicted him moſt, and ſeemed even to produce a wonderful change in his diſpoſition, was the little inclination ſhe ſhewed to his proffered kindneſs. He continued to love her, and even to adore her, after ſhe had treated his endearments with neglect.

The people were provoked againſt her to the laſt degree, by obſerving her diſreſpectful behaviour to their King: they were even exaſperated againſt the whole Engliſh nation. She ſtill, however, preſerved her uſual gaiety, and ſeemed totally blind to the conſequences of her own miſbehaviour. A maſked ball was ordered for her entertainment. The Dowager promoted this meeting with a zeal that might have been ſuſpected, had not a kind of infatuation poſſeſſed the whole governing party. The night of the 17th of January was appointed for the exhibition; and the extraordinary preparations that were made for heightening the ſplendor of it were pretended to be done in honour of the Queen. The King ſeemed particularly ſolicitous that no decorations ſhould be wanting, with a view to gratify the Queen, and to convince her how much he was in earneſt to recover her affections by doing every thing in his power to contribute to her pleaſure. The Dowager, who, upon a former occaſion, had remonſtrated againſt the profuſion of the public treaſure, was ſilent upon this, and made no complaint of ſquandering the revenue upon empty ſhews, and ſuſpicious aſſemblies; but, on the contrary, applauded the good-nature of the King in promoting it as a means of facilitating a perfect reconciliation with his amiable conſort. In this manner ſhe artfully covered her plot. In the mean time her emiſſaries were active in contriving the means of carrying it into execution. The officers of the guards, who were in the ſecret, were to manage it ſo as to be upon duty in their regular turn, and they had it in commiſſion

commiſſion to place thoſe who were moſt to be truſted in the places of greateſt danger. It was likewiſe ordered, that a ſufficient number ſhould attend the aſſembly well armed; and, for this purpoſe, nothing could be better deviſed to conceal their equipment than the maſquerade habits in which they were to appear.--In ſhort, no deſign of the like kind was ever contrived with more art, or executed with leſs noiſe.

When the deſtined night approached, nothing extraordinary appeared. Every thing went on as uſual upon ſuch occaſions; and not the leaſt ſuſpicion took place till the moment of execution. But as ſoon as the King and Queen, who were both in perfect good-humour, retired to their apartments, the party who were in the plot, threw off their dominoes, and, in an inſtant, ſecured ſuch of the maſquers as were friends to the Queen. The confuſion which this ſudden and unexpected meaſure produced, immediately took air. The ſervants and door-keepers conveyed the news to the populace. The city was preſently alarmed, the tumult increaſed, and the cry was, No Queen! No Engliſh! In the mean while, the Dowager, her ſon Prince Frederick, Gen. Erchſtadt, and Count Rantzau, entered the apartment of the King; and, under pretence that Struenſee and the Queen were in conſpiracy to deprive him of the throne, they perſuaded, or rather conſtrained him, to ſign an order for their arreſt, and alſo for that of their adherents. The King, in terror of his life, when he beheld his adviſers, ſigned whatever orders they brought him; and only requeſted, that they would be careful not to hurt the Queen. They promiſed, no injury ſhould be offered to her perſon, and departed. The Queen, who was already in cuſtody, was now ſhewn the King's authority for what had been done; and ſhe was only allowed four hours to prepare herſelf for impriſonment. The miniſter Struenſee, the ſecretaries, the great officers of ſtate under the King, and, in ſhort, all who were in adminiſtration, were either arreſted and dragged to priſon, or confined to their own houſes. The populace grew frantic; the cry was againſt the Queen and the Engliſh. They had been told, that the Queen and Struenſee were in conſpiracy, and they were impatient for the ſafety of the King. The King was ſhewn to them; their rage was then turned againſt the Engliſh, whoſe houſes they plundered, whoſe perſons they inſulted: and thoſe of the better ſort were obliged to take refuge with their Daniſh friends, till the popular fury was abated. What the iſſue of all this will be, time muſt diſcover. *Gent. Mag.*

Extract of a letter from Berlin, March 15.

MAjor Keuler, of Ziethen's regiment, has brought here a Negro, ſent by General Romanzow as a preſent to the King, and who was taken fighting at the head of 500 Janiſſaries, to whom he was Aga, or chief commander. He is of an advantageous ſize, and a very fine figure; is extremely well inſtructed, and ſpeaks with gracefulneſs and dignity. When he came before the King at Potzdam, he was aſked by his Majeſty, if he wore a ſword? He replied, "Gracious Sovereign, I am now a ſlave, and am not permitted to wear one." His Majeſty was ſo aſtoniſhed at his converſation and diſcourſes, that, after declaring him free, and reſtoring his ſabre, he deſired to know his hiſtory. This Negro is one of thoſe children whom the Arabians bring annually, by way of tribute, to the Grand Signior. The Sultan made a preſent of him to one of his Agas; who conceived ſo great a friendſhip for him, that, after giving him the beſt education, he left him at his death one half of his fortune, and married him to his daughter. By a particular favour from his Sovereign, he obtained the poſt of his benefactor. In this capacity he ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf, that he acquired very great weight at the Porte. Being made priſoner by the Ruſſians, he was looked upon as a ſlave, and reduced to that ſtate of contempt which the injuſtice of mankind affixes to the difference of colour between black and white. What ſeemed to affect this priſoner moſt in his misfortune, was the being ſeparated from his wife and children. He laid before the King ſo touching a picture of his ſituation, that his Majeſty has granted him his liberty, and given him, moreover, a ſum ſufficient to defray the expences of his reſidence in Pruſſia, and of his return to Conſtantinople. This mark of beneficence has made the moſt lively impreſſion on this man, who appears as commendable for his ſenſibility, as for his talents and figure.

Canine

Canine Madneſs ſucceſsfully treated. Communicated to the College of Phyſicians in London, by W. Wrightſon, Surgeon in Sedgefield, Durham. [xxxiii. 682.]

Read at the College, Auguſt 15. 1770.

ON Friday, Dec. 29. 1769, I was called upon at two o'clock in the morning to viſit Michael Gardner, a boy fifteen years old, ſervant to Mr Thomas Agar, of Shotten, in the pariſh of Sedgefield, and county of Durham, near four miles diſtant from my own houſe. When I got there, I found him tied down with cords to a wooden bench. On inquiry I was told, that the preceding Sunday he had been bit in the leg by his maſter's dog, which was hanged, with all the ſymptoms of madneſs upon him, the Tueſday following; that on Wedneſday in the evening he complained of ſickneſs, which was attended with vomiting; that in the night he had ſlept well, was well the next morning, and eat his dinner with an appetite; but ſoon after was ſeized with drowſineſs, and having ſlept near an hour, ſtarted up ſuddenly, looked exceedingly wild, and ran out of doors in a furious frantic manner; that he was immediately purſued, and brought in again, when he ſeemed ſomewhat more compoſed; but that, before the family had preſence of mind to ſecure him, the madneſs returned with greater violence, ſo that he caught hold of the fire, and the hot bars, without any ſeeming ſenſe of pain; that at other times, when the fits were upon him, which would continue five or ſix minutes, he had attempted to tear and bite himſelf, as well as every perſon and thing that fell in his way; that ſometimes he made a ſtrange noiſe, not unlike the barking of a dog; was all along ſenſible of the approach of the fits, and gave notice of it to the byſtanders. Upon the whole, it appeared, that the attacks had become more frequent, and had gained more and more ſtrength: and from what I now ſaw, the account they give did by no means ſeem to be exaggerated. Though the ſpaſms were not upon him, yet he was under inexpreſſible languor, anxiety, and oppreſſion; complained much of an uneaſineſs in his throat, with a riſing in his breaſt, and ſenſe of ſuffocation; was in the greateſt dread of a return of the fit; perfectly ſenſible; his pulſe low, but regular; and there was no appearance of inflammation, feveriſh heat, or thirſt.

I firſt of all offered him water to drink; of which he got down a little with much difficulty and ſtruggling. Soon after he began to be apprehenſive of an immediate return of the fit, when I again offered him water; but he was not able to ſwallow a drop, and the ſight of it was viſibly painful to him: this trial was repeated two or three times with the ſame effect. Examining his leg, all I could perceive was a very ſmall, ſuperficial, dry ſcab, with a faint red ſtreak, iſſuing from it to a little diſtance. I immediately recollected an account of a ſimilar caſe, ſucceſsfully treated by Dr Nugent of Bath, publiſhed in 1753, [xv. 317, 67.]; which having read ſome time ago, and formed ſo favourable an opinion of his manner of treating the diſtemper, and reaſoning upon the ſubject, that I then determined with myſelf to purſue that method, if ever an occaſion ſhould offer. I therefore, in the firſt place, took away from the arm twelve ounces of blood, which had no bad appearance; and the threatening ſpaſmodic ſymptoms rather abating, I was able in a little time to give the patient thirty drops of Tinctura Thebaica in a ſpoonful of water. Not long after this, a fit returned, in which he was under his former convulſions: he then very forcibly, and with a motion of his head inconceivably quick and ſudden, attempted to ſeize, and bite his own hands: but, from what I could collect from the people about him, this attack was weaker, and of much leſs duration, than the former ones had been; owing, as I ſuppoſed, to the power of the opiate. At my return home, I ſent the patient ſome pills, with one grain and a half of pure opium in each, directing one to be given every three hours, beginning with the firſt three hours after the doſe of the tincture, which he had already taken. I likewiſe ſent ſome boluſſes, with fifteen grains of muſk, ten grains of native, and ten grains of factitious, cinnabar in each; one of theſe to be given every ſix hours, beginning with the firſt an hour after the ſecond doſe of the opiate; and a drachm of camphor being diſſolved in two ounces of Tinctura Thebaica, a piece of thin flannel moiſtened with this liquor was applied to his throat three or four times a-day.

Viſiting my patient again in the evening, I found he had had no more than four or five fits ſince the morning, and

thoſe were become gradually weaker. He ſtill complained much of his throat, and a difficulty in ſwallowing; but more or leſs according to the tendency to the ſpaſmodic ſymptoms. He had almoſt continual convulſive catchings in his arms and hands, his former languor and anxiety, with many returns of ſickneſs and retching. In the night he ſlept tolerably. On Saturday the catchings ſtill continued, but were leſs frequent, and not ſo violent; the ſwallowing was now more free; the languor, ſickneſs, and retching, conſiderably abated. Looking again at his leg, I found that the redneſs which I at firſt perceived, had quite diſappeared; and I underſtood that he had never complained of any uneaſineſs in that part. In the night he ſlept well, and on Sunday morning was free from all ſpaſmodic ſymptoms, except ſome difficulty in ſwallowing. He now was ſo far recovered as to bear removing on horſeback to the place where I live. As he had had no ſtool from the time I firſt viſited him, an oily clyſter was given, which had its proper effect. Till this morning the pills and boluſſes were regularly adminiſtered as at firſt directed; but as the worſt ſymptoms had diſappeared, and his ſtomach now rejected the boluſſes, I thought it might be ſufficient to continue the opiate night and morning only, and omit the boluſſes.

I had all along obſerved, that the mention of a dog gave him uneaſineſs! and this day one accidentally coming into his room while I was with him, he ſhewed ſuch ſigns of dread and apprehenſion, that, I believe, if the dog had not been removed, a return of the convulſions would have enſued. This night, and not before, he ſweated moderately the greateſt part of it. Although the diſorder had been greatly ſubdued before, yet this ſweat ſeemed critical, and very effectual in perfecting the recovery. On Monday he was weak and languid; but in the night ſlept well, and ſweated as before. He was much in the ſame ſtate on Tueſday, only ſweated leſs than the two preceding nights. During the whole diſorder, his urine was turbid, not high-coloured, and made in ſmall quantities. As the want of appetite, with frequent retchings, which had attended him from the firſt, did not yield like the other ſymptoms, but ſtill continued, on Wedneſday morning the medicines were left off, as I could not help attributing theſe remaining complaints chiefly to the opiates. From that time his appetite mended; the retchings abating, ſoon ceaſed, and by degrees the patient recovered his former health and ſtrength; nor have I ever ſince perceived him in the leaſt affected by the changes of the moon. He is now in ſervice with a farmer, my neighbour, and as able as ever to go about his country-buſineſs.

Having finiſhed the narrative, I beg leave to add a remark or two, which ſeem naturally to ariſe from this caſe. As far as I could obſerve, the opiates had the greateſt ſhare in the cure, as the violence of the ſymptoms were conſiderably abated before any of the muſk boluſſes were adminiſtered. It may be apprehended, that opiates may not have the ſame happy effect on all conſtitutions; as it is found in practice, that they agree much better with ſome habits, than with others; but further experience will be able to determine, whether a certain doſe may be found, which, applied in time, will anſwer in every habit to take off the irritation, and quiet the ſpaſms; for it is upon the early removal of them that the cure ſeems chiefly to depend, ſince the blood appears to be no way concerned in the firſt ſtage of this diſeaſe. After the ſpaſms are once ſubdued, if a ſweat does not ſucceed, as in this caſe, it may perhaps be thought neceſſary to excite one by other ſudorifics; as ſweat ſeems to be the moſt natural excretion here for the offending virus.

It is much to be wiſhed, that as ſoon as the firſt ſymptoms of this alarming diſorder appear, aſſiſtance ſhould be immediately called in. In the caſe related, only twelve or fourteen hours had elapſed from the firſt attack of the convulſions, and the hydrophobia was yet in its infancy; but poſſibly, if as much more time had been loſt, the diſeaſe, as it was hourly increaſing, would have acquired ſuch ſtrength, that a general inflammation would have come on, and all attempts to relieve the patient would have been to no purpoſe.

Sedgefield, March 6. 1770. W. WRIGHTSON.

Medical Tranſactions, publiſhed by the college of phyſicians in London, vol. 2.

Obſervations

Obſervations on the moſt proper method to be purſued for encouraging the growth and manufacture of Flax in Scotland.

EXTRACTS.

[We are ſorry that our limits will not admit of our inſerting theſe truly patriotic letters entire; we ſhall, however, endeavour to give the whole of the practical part, and make the proper mark where any thing is left out.]

LETTER I.

SIR, *January* 1772.

AS ſome of your readers ſeem to have received, with a favourable partiality, the obſervations that I ſent you with regard to planting, &c. [xxxiii. 578. 627.], it has induced me to hope, that they will not be diſpleaſed with me, for attempting to turn the attention of my countrymen to another object of very great concern to the wellbeing and happineſs of this nation. ——

It is now well known, that the ſtaple manufacture of this country is that of linen, which has increaſed of late years [55.] in a great degree, and has the appearance of ſoon becoming a very flouriſhing branch of trade. But it at preſent labours under one capital diſadvantage, which it ought to be the earneſt ſtudy of every one who wiſhes it well to free it from, at any rate, if it is poſſible. It is well known by every dealer in this article, that Scotland produces but a very ſmall proportion of the flax that is employed in this manufacture [xxvii. 592.], the greateſt part of it being annually imported from Ruſſia and Holland: and as the demand from theſe countries has increaſed almoſt in proportion to the increaſe of our manufactures, theſe politic people have increaſed the price in proportion to the demand, inſomuch that it is now more than double of what it was a few years ago, to the no ſmall detriment of our manufacture: and as it is certain, that while the demand ſhall continue to increaſe, the price of this commodity will riſe in proportion, it is evident, that unleſs we can fall upon ſome method of leſſening this demand, this valuable branch of our manufacture muſt labour under an inconvenience that will in time ruin it entirely, as it will prevent us from being able to ſell it ſo cheap at foreign markets as other nations may do who do not ſtruggle with this inconvenience. Nor is this the only bad conſequence that may be apprehended from this circumſtance; ſeeing that, if ever, upon any future occaſion, a miſunderſtanding ſhould ariſe between us and thoſe nations, ſo as to interrupt our trade with them, the conſequences would be dreadful, as it would not only interrupt the progreſs of our manufacture, and conſequently of our foreign trade, but, as ſo many induſtrious hands would be thrown totally idle for want of materials to work upon, they would of courſe be reduced to miſery and deſpair, and their afflicted families be either obliged to periſh for want, or to abandon a country which was unable to ſupport them. ——

I know not if the obſervation will be found to be juſt or not, but I have often been inclined to think, that the gentlemen in this country have been diſpoſed to attribute a greater power to the beſtowing of premiums for encouraging arts, than they will, perhaps, be found to be poſſeſſed of. — The method which has hitherto been generally followed for giving encouragement by means of premiums, has been, to beſtow a ſum of money to that man who ſhall rear the greateſt quantity of any particular product that the beſtowers of the premium wiſh to encourage the culture of, which is always underſtood to be little known, or little valued, in that part of the country into which they wiſh to introduce it. I own that this does not appear to me to be the moſt judicious plan for introducing the culture of an unknown plant, for the following reaſons. When a premium is offered in caſes of this ſort, it muſt either be pretty conſiderable, or it can have little effect to induce any one to go out of his ordinary way to obtain it. If it is conſiderable, ſeveral people may probably make efforts to gain it; and as the premium here becomes a principal object, they will not be ſlow to beſtow a conſiderable expence upon it, in hopes of being indemnified by the premium that they expect; but one lucky man, who is perhaps more favourably ſituated than the reſt, obtains the prize; and all the others, who may perhaps be numerous, and have poſſibly been at as much pains as himſelf about it, are diſappointed. The hopes of obtaining the premium, which is uſually given to him who ſhall have reared the greateſt quantity, has probably induced each of theſe to attempt more than they ought otherwiſe in prudence to have done,

done, till they had been more fully acquainted with the culture of the plant, which will neceſſarily have ſubjected them to a good deal of extraordinary trouble and expence. The crop, poſſibly through ignorance of ſome eſſential circumſtance of the culture, or unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſon, is but indifferent: or ſuppoſe it to be a good crop, — the farmer reaps it; but what ſhall he make of it? No merchant appears to purchaſe it; for it is an invariable rule, that where the country is not in the cuſtom of rearing any particular kind of plant, there cannot be a ready market for it. How in this caſe ſhall he diſpoſe of it? His other ordinary operations are interrupted by this. He himſelf is perplexed with it in a great degree; and at laſt he poſſibly draws a price for it, not perhaps the one half of what it was intrinſically worth. Thus he finds himſelf involved in trouble and perplexity, his buſineſs thrown into confuſion, and himſelf conſiderably out of pocket by his experiment. No wonder, therefore, if he condemns the culture of the plant as unprofitable, and diſſuades all his neighbours from attempting it. Nor will they be ſlow to believe that he ſpeaks truth; and I leave every one to judge what effects this will produce upon the minds of the people around him in general. Even the man who has gained the premium, conſcious to himſelf that he muſt have been a loſer if he had not gained it, will reſolve to cultivate this particular plant no longer than he perceives that he has a pretty certain proſpect of being thus indemnified. This, I believe, is no exaggerated account of the effect commonly produced by diſtributing premiums in the mode uſually practiſed in this country, and affords a proof ſatisfactory enough of the ſmall effects that have as yet been produced on this country by this means; as I imagine it will appear, that theſe premiums, thus diſtributed, tend rather to diſcourage the new practice that they are meant to promote, than to encourage it: for if many are tempted to compete for the premium, numbers are diſappointed, and of conſequence communicate their ſentiments to an extenſive circle of acquaintances, which throws a prodigious damp upon the new undertaking, as nothing will ever be found to be ſuch a powerful bar to improvements as an unſucceſsful experiment; if few are tempted by this bait to try the experiment, the bad effects of it will be leſs ſenſibly felt: but what ſhall we ſay of that encouragement which only produces bad effects, or none at all? — I am, &c.

AGRICOLA.

LETTER II.

IN my laſt I endeavoured to ſhow the inefficacy of premiums for eſtabliſhing any new art or manufacture in a country. Theſe, indeed, by a judicious application, may help to introduce a new art into a place where it was before unknown; but it muſt be the profit that neceſſarily ariſes from the practice of this art that can ever ſerve to eſtabliſh it on a firm foundation. —

The moſt efficacious ſtep towards eſtabliſhing any art or manufacture upon a firm and laſting foundation, would be, to provide a ſure and ready market for the commodity that would be thus produced; a market readily acceſſible at all times to every perſon concerned, at which he may be certain of having it in his power to convert his goods into money, without loſs of time, trouble, or expence [xxviii. 20.]. This is the great object that ought principally to engage the attention of every one who wiſhes to bring about any important reformation in this reſpect; nor ought any trouble or expence to be ſpared to accompliſh this, ſeeing that this alone is the only infallible method of eſtabliſhing any new improvement with certainty and ſucceſs. Too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed upon the Truſtees for their attention to this article in one inſtance, relating to the linen-manufacture, viz. the Linen-Hall at Edinburgh, which appears to me to have been eſtabliſhed upon the wiſeſt plan that could be contrived, and has been ſupported and attended to with a degree of care, that will reflect a laſting honour upon the gentlemen who have the charge of it. The good effects of this ſalutary inſtitution are already well known to thoſe who are particularly concerned; but great as theſe, with juſtice, may appear to us, it is probable that the effects hitherto produced by it, may dwindle into nothing in the eyes of a ſucceeding generation, who, when conſulting the records of the progreſs of this manufacture, will point this out as the feeble infant ſtate of an art, which may then have arrived at ſome degree of perfection and vigour. Happy the men who firſt ſuggeſted the plan of ſuch an

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uſeful inſtitution!—Happy are they who have ſupported it in its infant ſtate! Their names will be held ſacred in future ages, and enrolled among the worthy band of patriots; while the muſhrooms of the day, that ſo frequently ſpring up in our age, and arrogantly aſſume to themſelves that ſacred title, ſhall ſink into perpetual oblivion, and their names be no longer remembered on the earth. What an advantage would it not have been to arts in general, and what a bleſſing to this country in particular, if the ſame plan had been adopted for encouraging uſeful improvements in agriculture and arts, that have at times been propoſed by well-meaning men? It is in a particular manner to be regretted, that thoſe who have wiſhed to encourage the growth of flax in Britain, have never yet beſtowed ſo much of their attention to this article, as the importance of it demands; the overlooking of which has conſtantly ſtood in the way, as an inſurmountable bar, to prevent the good effects of every other encouragement that has yet been offered. For as farmers in general are not opulent, it is neceſſary for them to be able eaſily to ſell the produce of their farms, to pay their rents, and anſwer all their other ordinary demands; ſo that if they find that any article cannot be readily diſpoſed of, they will, moſt naturally, abandon that as an unprofitable crop, and take up with ſome more ſaleable commodity. It is not enough to them even to be certain that their crop will, ſome time or other, yield them a reaſonable return; it is alſo neceſſary that that return be not too long delayed, and that they may, at any event, be able to count upon it as certain againſt ſome particular day; for to thoſe who have not a ready command of money at all times, it is of the utmoſt conſequence to know with preciſion, when they can depend upon payments to be made them.

Now, I would beg of the attentive reader to examine if there is a ready market for flax throughout the greateſt part of this country. I have not had occaſion to be particularly acquainted with the whole of it, and therefore hope I ſhall be excuſed if I accidentally fall into ſome miſtakes: but, as far as I could obſerve, there is not, in any one part of this country, a ready and a proper market for flax; and throughout the greateſt part of this kingdom, there is no market at all for it before it is manufactured *; ſo that, if the farmer raiſes it, he muſt pull, ſteep, and dry it himſelf, and afterwards manufacture it at home, or ſend it to a mill at a great diſtance, which is attended with no little trouble and expence. This is ſuch a powerful bar againſt raiſing flax, as muſt ever tend greatly to diſcourage the cultivation of it, till ſome contrivance is fallen upon to remove it; and therefore the principal efforts of the Truſtees ought always to be directed towards this object, as the main ſpring upon which depends the ſucceſs of all their other encouragements. It ought to be laid down as an axiom of the utmoſt conſequence, never to be forgotten, "That the farmer ſhould have no further concern with the flax after it is ſeparated from the ground, excepting the carrying it to market;" for as the ſteeping is an article of nicety, requiring particular ſkill and attention in the operator, it is hardly to be ſuppoſed, that one who has but a ſmall quantity once a-year, can acquire ſuch an accurate degree of ſkill in this article as would be neceſſary, even ſuppoſing that he attended to the whole proceſs himſelf; and if he intruſts it to ſervants, he muſt naturally expect that their knowledge will be ſtill inferior to his own. On theſe accounts, there is a probability, that if he attempts to carry on this branch of the manufacture, he may loſe a conſiderable part of his crop, even when he can beſtow the whole of his attention to this particular article; but when it interferes with other material operations, as it frequently does with the harveſt-work, it is hardly to be expected, that both of them can be properly conducted; and if the primary operation is wrong, all the reſt muſt be wrong of courſe. But this is not the only inconvenience that he is ſubjected to by cultivating this article: for if he afterwards ſends it to a lint-mill [xxviii. 77. 120, 76.], it ſeldom turns out to his ſatisfaction, as there are

* I am not ignorant, that in ſome parts of Angus and Perthſhire, it is poſſible ſometimes to ſell flax upon the ground: but even in thoſe places the practice is not fully eſtabliſhed, nor upon the beſt footing that could be deviſed. Poſſibly ſomething of this kind may likewiſe take place in the ſhire of Air, and ſome other weſtern counties; but theſe bear ſuch a ſmall proportion to the whole country, as hardly to produce any ſenſible effect upon the whole.

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nfually great complaints on both fides; and if he attempts to manufacture it at home, he has not proper houfes for that purpofe; fo that it frequently interrupts the regular courfe of his other operations: his tools are all imperfect, as it is not worth his while to provide them of the beft fort, or keep them in very fine order, for all that he has to do; his fervants are unaccuftomed with the work, and perform it with reluctance, fo that they not only do little work for the time that they are employed at it, but alfo do it in an improper manner; fo that ftill lefs fatisfaction is received by manufacturing it in this way than in the other. In fhort, his trouble and expence is always fo great, and his flax, from one cauſe or another, fo ſeldom anſwers his expectation, that he generally finds it rather more eligible to purchafe, than raife it for his own ufe. This is no chimerical deſcription, but what I have really known to happen in many particular inſtances. Sometimes, indeed, a whimſical perſon may be met with, who puts ſuch a value upon his own manufacture as to think it cheap at any price; but it is not from principles of this kind that any general good can ever be expected.

Seeing, therefore, that theſe are facts which, I believe, will hardly be diſputed by any one who is well acquainted with this ſubject, can we be ſurpriſed, that while the farmer labours under ſuch diſcouragements, the culture of flax ſhould advance ſo ſlowly in this country, notwithſtanding the premiums that have been beſtowed upon this branch of agriculture? Nor ought the obſervations above made to be confined to the culture of flax alone, as they are equally applicable to every other article in agriculture, which the farmer is obliged to manufacture before he can carry it to market. A right farmer ought to be nothing but a farmer; nor ought he to have any other buſineſs but to rear crops, and prepare them for the manufacturer, without intermeddling with that branch himſelf: for if he is obliged to do more, his attention is too much divided, and the concerns of the one ſo frequently interfere with thoſe of the other, that he almoſt always finds it impoſſible to conduct either the one or the other to the perfection of which they are capable; ſo that thoſe ſchemes will always be found to promote the intereſts of agriculture in the higheſt degree, "which tend to free the farmer of his crop in the rudeſt and leaſt poliſhed ſtate that is poſſible *." Our forefathers were *farmers*, *millers*, *maltſters*, *bakers*, and *brewers*; and in ſome of the worſt-cultivated parts of the country this is ſtill the caſe: but, in the more improved parts, they are only *farmers*, and have no other occupation. In ſome reſpects the Flemings have ſeparated the huſbandmen from the manufacturers more perfectly than we have done, to which muſt undoubtedly be attributed, in a great meaſure, their ſuperior ſucceſs in ſome arts that depend upon the produce of the ground, and particularly in the culture of flax. I am, *&c.*

AGRICOLA.

LETTER III.

HAving in my laſt ſaid, that the Flemings had fallen upon a much more ready method of freeing the farmer from the trouble of managing his flax after it is reared than we have done, it is, in ſome meaſure, incumbent on me to demonſtrate that this is the caſe, by ma-

* Rural œconomy is not in general ſo well underſtood in Scotland as in England. By rural œconomy, I mean that attention to the manner of conducting the operations of a farm, ſo as that they may go on without confuſion, and produce the greateſt quantity of work poſſible by a ſmall number of ſervants and horſes. Few farmers in Scotland ſeem to be ſufficiently aware of the expence of keeping ſervants and horſes, or of the real value of their work; otherwiſe they would take better care that theſe ſhould be regularly employed at all times; nor would they let a trifling circumſtance ſtop the regular labour of either of theſe. I am firmly perſuaded, that it is to the not attending to this article with ſufficient care, that the poverty of the farmers in Scotland in general may, in a great meaſure, be attributed. The farmers, in the beſt-cultivated parts of this country, are now beginning to attend to this article, and make ſome improvements with regard to it; but the beſt are ſtill far behind in this reſpect. It ought, therefore, to be the ſtudy of ſuch liberal-minded gentlemen as wiſh to encourage this uſeful art, gently to lead the farmers to attend to it, by freeing them, as much as poſſible, from every unneceſſary imbarraſſment that might divert their attention from the proper buſineſs of their farm, rather than to throw ſtumbling-blocks in their way, as is the caſe at preſent with regard to the culture of flax, and ſome other articles that would be foreign to my ſubject here to mention.

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king a comparison between their practice and our own in this respect: for although I have reason to believe, that the *Trustees* are not ignorant of the œconomy of the *lint-boors* in Flanders; yet, as many of your readers may perhaps never have heard any thing about them, and as no use has hitherto been made, in this country, of such an useful pattern set before us, I hope to have the indulgence of the public, while I, in as few words as possible, explain the nature of these, and point out some of the advantages that might be expected naturally to arise to this country from the establishment of an order of people similar to those.

In Flanders the farmer prepares his ground for flax, and sows the seed; and here his labour, and care of the crop in general, ends; for in that country there are a number of people established in every district throughout the whole, whose sole occupation is the manufacturing of flax. Each of these has a lint-mill, and houses in every respect properly contrived for carrying on this branch of manufacture, and a number of people engaged throughout the whole season for carrying on every part of the necessary operations in a proper and œconomical manner. In order to find employment for these hands throughout the whole of the year, without remaining idle at any one period, or too much hurried at another, the master-manufacturer makes it his business to go through the country at the beginning of summer, and purchase from the farmers all the flax he can, as it stands upon the ground, agreeing about the price in the best manner they can between themselves; and as there are so many purchasers, the farmer will usually get an adequate value for his crop. After they have agreed about the price, the crop immediately becomes the property of the purchaser; who must take care of it for the future himself, and run all hazards, and manage it in what manner he shall judge will be most conducive to his own interest: and, at the proper season, he brings his own people to weed it, and afterwards to pull it; the farmer either assisting him with so many hands at each of these operations, or not, according as they make their bargain; but the farmer always carries it to the mill upon his own horses, and usually receives the price thereof at that time. Immediately after it is carried home, the flax is rippled, watered, dried, and put up in the manufacturer's sheds by his own people; who are employed in these operations for the greatest part of summer and autumn, and carry on the other parts of the manufacture during the winter and spring within doors. In this manner they are constantly employed throughout the whole year, without any extraordinary hurry or confusion at any one particular season; and, by having their houses, and tools, and whole apparatus, in perfect repair, and themselves continually employed in the practice of one art, they learn not only to perform their work with greater expedition, but likewise in a more perfect manner than could otherwise be done.

This must appear, at first sight, a plan much better adapted to public utility and general œconomy than any thing that has hitherto been practised in this country with regard to the culture of flax. For with us, even in those places where lint-mills have been erected, the persons who have the charge of these, having no other concern but merely to dress for the farmer such flax as may be brought to them, ready prepared for the mill by him, depending entirely upon chance for their employment, are naturally subjected to several inconveniencies that ought, if possible, to be removed; for if the lint-mill should chance to be situated in a part of the country where little flax is reared, there will be so little employment for it, that the owner will not be able to keep *enow* of hands to perform the work properly, but at an expence that cannot be afforded: the necessary consequence of which is, that the few who may send their flax to be dressed at it, either get it so imperfectly done, or pay so much for it, as powerfully discourages them from rearing that crop for the future; and the mill, from being *little* employed, gradually becomes less so, till it is at length entirely forsaken. I could mention several mills that are exactly in this situation. If, on the contrary, the mill is placed in a corner of the country where much flax is reared, it will have sometimes too much work on hand, so that it will be impossible to have it performed by the time that the employer wants it: but, what is still worse, in this situation there will be sometimes more brought at a time than the sheds about the mill are capable of containing, so that it may be damaged by rain, to the great detriment of the employer; while, at other times, they will have little

little or nothing to do. But the worſt circumſtance that attends this mode of carrying on the manufacture, is, that as it is no material concern of the manufacturer, whether the flax is much waſted or not in the dreſſing, he will be little attentive to that article; and his chief concern will be, to have it put through his hands with as much eaſe to himſelf as poſſible. If the employer complains, the manufacturer is always ready to lay the whole blame upon the watering, and the farmer can have no redreſs; but as he finds his crop ſo frequently turn out to little account, it gives him but little encouragement for proſecuting with vigour the culture of this plant. I myſelf have known many inſtances of the evils here complained of; and every one who lives in a corner of the country where theſe could occur, can hardly have failed to have done the ſame. Were inconveniencies of this kind entirely removed, it is more than probable that the culture of this plant would be more general than it hitherto has been in this country, or ever will be, till ſomething of this kind is attended to.

If it ſhould be ſaid, That the foot-machines for dreſſing flax, invented ſome time ago [xxviii. 78.], will, in a great meaſure, obviate theſe defects; as they may be procured at a ſmall expence, and take up little room, and therefore may be eaſily had by private perſons; to this I would anſwer, That it does not appear that theſe have ſucceeded ſo well in practice as was expected of them before they were tried. Beſides, they are liable to all the objections that I formerly mentioned againſt the farmer becoming the manufacturer himſelf, as he never will be able to get ſervants who underſtand all the different ſteps of the proceſs with that accuracy that is neceſſary, or to get the work carried on without interfering very often with his more material affairs; neither is it proper that the attention of the farmer ſhould be called off from his more immediate buſineſs on any account; ſo that, if we would wiſh to promote the intereſt of agriculture, we ought to endeavour to throw every thing that tends to do this out of his way with the utmoſt care. I repeat this again, becauſe it is an article of much greater conſequence than moſt people ſeem to be aware of, and becauſe I have frequently met with well-meaning people, who are exceedingly fond of encouraging every ſcheme of this ſort from œconomical views, thinking that ſuch little things as theſe might be performed at idle hours when no other work could be got done [xxviii. 18.]. This is a moſt natural reflection to ſuch as have not ſtudied the operations of the human mind with care; but it is impoſſible ever to bring man to be a mere machine; his mind muſt ever be employed in a certain train, and he forms a habit of thinking much more intimately connected with his mode of acting than we are uſually aware of, which often thwarts our beſt-concerted ſchemes. There is a certain robuſt boldneſs of thought, the natural accompanier of the active exertions of body in the field, which makes thoſe who are uſually employed in theſe, delight only in rude and laborious exerciſes, and look down with ſome ſort of diſguſt and contempt upon thoſe who are employed in the more effeminate operations carried on within doors, excepting only ſuch as they think are neceſſarily and unavoidably the attendants of their own employment. If it were poſſible to preſerve that manly activity of body and mind, while, at the ſame time, they could be made to ſubmit, without reluctance, to theſe inferior labours, I would think that it might often be of uſe to us. But where is this to be met with? I have never, in the courſe of all my obſervations, been able to meet with one ſingle inſtance of it.

As I have, in a great meaſure, appropriated this letter to the deſcribing of the œconomy of the Flemiſh lint-boors, before I proceed to point out the moſt likely means of remedying ſome of the defects of our own mode of management in this reſpect, I ſhall give a ſlight ſketch of ſome other parts of their internal œconomy, that may, perhaps, be of uſe to our manufacturers to be made acquainted with.

I already obſerved, that the flax was carried to the manufacturer before it was rippled. Such of it as has the ſeeds ripe, is then rippled by itſelf, and the ſeed of it preſerved in a manner as œconomical as every other part of the operation. For this purpoſe, every manufacturer has a particular ſhed prepared, with ſhelving ſide-boards, like a tanner's dry-houſe, to admit air without rain. This building is not of great width; and he has a great quantity of ſpars of coarſe wood provided, of a length juſt ſufficient to reach

reach the breadth of the houſe: to ſupport the ends of which ſpars, there are parallel beams of wood placed along each ſide of the houſe, about a foot above each other, the uppermoſt edge of the loweſt beam being placed ſome inches above the level of the ground. He begins to fill this building, by laying a ſort of floor of theſe ſpars, placing them upon the lowermoſt beams about an inch from one another. When a part of this floor is formed, he brings the *lint-boils* juſt as they have been rippled from the ſtalks, (which uſually cohere pretty cloſe together), and lays them upon this floor, covering it about ſix inches thick all over, and proceeds in the ſame manner till the whole floor is covered. He then begins another ſcaffold above that, and covers it alſo in the ſame manner; and above that another, and another; and ſo on, till the whole houſe is filled to the top; and, in this manner, leaves it to dry till the ſpring, when the ſeed begins to be in requeſt; at which time he takes it down, threſhes it out, and dreſſes it up for ſale. By this contrivance, the ſeeds are preſerved perfectly ſweet and wholeſome, and at a very ſmall expence.

The machinery of their lint-mills differ but little from that of the beſt that are erected in this country; but at every mill they have a ſmall circular building, reſembling a ſort of oven, built of brick or hewn ſtone all round, and arched at the top. The entry to this is at one ſide by a ſmall opening, which is ſhut up at pleaſure, by an iron door exactly fitted to it. This building is of ſuch a ſize as to be capable of containing as much undreſſed flax as they can uſually dreſs in one day, the uſe of it being to dry the flax immediately before it is manufactured, which is found greatly to facilitate every ſtep of the operation. To warm this oven each night to a proper degree, is part of the buſineſs of the meaneſt boy about the work; who takes care to collect, a little before night, all the *ſhoſ** (or broken huſks) that have been made that day; and, carrying them to the kiln or oven, he puts them into it, and there burns them entirely; and immediately ſweeps the aſhes from it quite clean, (the floor being very nicely paved, to prevent any fire from lodging in the crannies of it), and fills it as quickly as poſſible with freſh flax, and ſhuts the door upon it till the morning, by which time any dampneſs that it might have contracted by the moiſt air of the winter ſeaſon is entirely diſſipated, and the ſtalks become as criſp and brittle as could be deſired.

In the morning every man knows his own ſtation; and the parts of the machinery are always ſo exactly proportioned to one another, as that every man muſt be equally diligent, elſe he retards the others; which the maſter takes care ſhall not be the caſe. The boy brings the flax from the oven, and carries it from one manufacturer to another where neceſſary, in the ſame way as is uſually done at every well-conducted mill with ourſelves: nor are the operations ſo different from ours as to need any particular deſcription here. The only particular in which I think their machinery differs from our own, ſeems to be in the ſcutchers, as they uſually have fewer ſcutching blades upon an axle than with us, ſo that the ſtrokes do not ſucceed one another ſo quickly, and the flax has time to fall ſtraighter down before it gets a ſecond ſtroke, than in our ordinary lint-mills, which makes each ſtroke produce a greater effect. Neither are the ſcutchers in general ſo thin as with us: for they have obſerved, that when it is thin, the flax, by the violence of the ſtroke, doubles back below the under edge of it, which makes the reſiſtance ſo great upon that thin edge, as cuts the flax very much, and makes a great deal of it fly off in the dreſſing. To avoid this inconveniency, inſtead of having their ſcutchers formed with a thin edge, like a blunt knife, they have them of a conſiderable degree of thickneſs, having the fore edge of each chamfered away from the upper ſurface with an angle little more acute than a right angle, taking care that this angle ſhall never wear away, by lining it with a thin plate of iron or ſteel, which they ſharpen from time to time as occaſion may require; and on the under ſide the ſcutcher, inſtead of going flat backwards, is gradually carried downwards to a conſiderable thickneſs, and then rounded off in a circular form, ſo that the ends of the flax are not near ſo much cut as in the ordinary way. They likewiſe take care that theſe ſcutchers are moved with a conſiderable degree of velocity, ſo as to give a ſmart ſtroke to the flax; and as the manufacturer

* I know not any other name by which to diſtinguiſh the broken ſtalks of the flax ſeparated by the firſt dreſſing of the lint.

manufacturer has more time to ſhake the flax between the ſtrokes, they come as great ſpeed at the work as we do, and have the lint far leſs waſted. *

The above account I had from a gentleman who had reſided long in Flanders, and had ſtudied this ſubject with attention. If it can be of any uſe to thoſe who are concerned in our own manufacture, I ſhall think myſelf happy in having been the inſtrument of making it more generally known.——

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* I do not pretend to be a judge of every circumſtance relating to this branch of manufacture myſelf; but I would imagine, that horizontal ſwitchers would always be found more efficacious than thoſe which are placed upon a perpendicular wheel; becauſe, if lint is allowed time to fall to a perpendicular direction, between each ſtroke, the horizontal ſwitchers ſtrike it at right angles, and thus produce the greateſt effect by each ſtroke that could be expected; whereas, when they move in a perpendicular direction, it is not very eaſy to get the lint applied at the very vertex of the wheel; and unleſs this is the caſe, the flax muſt be ſtruck in an oblique direction, which will produce a much ſmaller effect.—There is no doubt but that this objection could be removed even in perpendicular wheels, but it has not yet been done, that I have heard of.

Mr URBAN, *March* 1772.

SIMPLICITY hath been peculiarly the ſtudy of the preſent age; and the improvements thereby made in arts and ſciences, have been manifeſt in various reſpects. At the ſame time, the general good health and firmneſs of conſtitution of the preſent generation, afford a pleaſing proof of equal advantages having attended the domeſtic department of nurſing, from attention to ſimplicity and eaſe in dreſs.—We are indebted to the celebrated Rouſſeau for many excellent remarks upon the nurture of our helpleſs ſpecies. Tiſſot in France, and Armſtrong, with other Engliſh writers, have of late conſidered their medicinal treatment: but Videgeon on Nurſing, Buchan in his Domeſtic Medicine, and Gregory in his Comparative View, have been more particular upon that part of nurſing which immediately concerns the management and clothing of the child. In ſome of the foregoing authors, we meet with many judicious obſervations on the cuſtom of confining the body and limbs of children; but I do not recollect to have ſeen any cautions reſpecting the head-dreſs. Upon this ſubject I ſhall at preſent confine theſe remarks, which, though trivial in appearance, may prove of great importance by the ſequel. Nurſes uſually faſten on the cap by means of a fillet, called a *ſtay*, which pins under the chin; and as the heads of children are liable, in the earlier months, to take different poſitions, for want of firmneſs and ſtrength in the neck, nurſes cannot be impreſſed with too great a care how the ſtay is put on before the infant is taken to bed; for, I fear, many of our helpleſs ſpecies are ſacrificed through negligence in that reſpect. Many who are ſaid to have been overlaid, or to have expired in fits, I have reaſon to ſuſpect, have been actually ſtrangled by the tightneſs of the ſtay. A melancholy inſtance of this kind hath juſt occurred to me; and I think I cannot be too earneſt in recommending mothers, who wiſh to raiſe their offspring, carefully to examine the part of dreſs I have mentioned, every night before her babe goes to ſleep. It is worthy of remark, that, after a child is put to bed, and acquires more warmth by lying in the arms of the parent or nurſe, the neck enlarges from the rarefaction of the blood in the veſſels: and to which we may add, that, as the cap and ſtay become moiſt by the perſpiration which attends an infant when in bed, they alſo contract; and therefore a ſtay, which, when firſt put on, does not appear tight, may prove ſo ſome hours afterwards. As the loſs of a child is no trivial circumſtance in many families, it behoves parents and nurſes to pay particular attention to every part of dreſs, which in any manner tends to injure a part ſo eſſential to life.

Gent. Mag. J. L.

A remedy for the Hooping-Cough; a ſafe and effectual medicine; and alſo very beneficial for Coughs and Shortneſs of breath.

TAke a good handful of dried colts-foot leaves, cut them ſmall, and boil them in a pint of ſpring water, till half a pint is boiled away; then take it off the fire, and when it is almoſt cold, ſtrain it through a cloth, ſqueezing the herb as dry as you can: and then throw it away, and diſſolve in the liquor an ounce of ſugar-candy, finely powdered; and then give the child (if it be about three or four years old, and ſo in proportion) one ſpoonful of it, cold or warm, as the ſeaſon proves, three or four times a-day, (or oftener, if the fits of coughing come frequently), till well: which will be in a few days.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in PARLIAMENT. [78.]

IT was ordered by the Commons, Jan. 21. the firſt day of the ſeſſion, That the Rev. Dr Nowell, Principal of St Mary Hall, in the univerſity of Oxford, ſhould be deſired to preach before the Houſe, at St Margaret's, Weſtminſter, on Thurſday the 30th of January; of which Mr Page and Sir Roger Newdigate were ordered to acquaint him.

On the 31ſt, it was ordered, that the thanks of the Houſe ſhould be given to the Doctor, for the ſermon by him preached the preceding day before the Houſe, and that he ſhould be deſired to print it; of which Sir William Dolben and Mr Alexander Popham were ordered to acquaint him. This is a cuſtomary compliment.

But when the ſermon was publiſhed, (the thanks of the Houſe, and its deſire to the Doctor to print it, being prefixed), great offence was taken.—Among the exceptionable paſſages were the following.

The Doctor having enumerated the miſchiefs of the civil war, proceeds thus.

"In vain ſhall we look for the beginning of theſe evils from any real or pretended grievances, from any undue ſtretches of prerogative, from any abuſe of royal power, thoſe favourite topics upon which the enemies of our conſtitution ſo vehemently declaim. No: whatever colour thoſe pretences might lend to rebellion, the ground-work of it was more deeply laid, in the principles of the times, in the factious zeal, and turbulent ſpirit, of men devoted to enthuſiaſm, phrenzy, and madneſs."

"It has indeed been frequently aſſerted, that this tempeſt was raiſed by other cauſes; that the deſpotic ambition, the arbitrary proceedings, and the tyrannical government of the King, after numberleſs oppreſſions patiently ſubmitted to, roufed, at length, the ſpirit of an injured people, in defence of their liberty and laws; that they had frequently applied for redreſs of grievances; had often petitioned for their rights, had uſed every method of perſuaſion and remonſtrance without ſucceſs, before they had recourſe to thoſe meaſures, which a ſenſe of their injuries inſpired, and neceſſitated ſufficiently juſtified. But to every unprejudiced perſon this apology for rebellion will appear as groundleſs as it is baſe. Their complaints preceded even their pretended grievances, and continued after thoſe grievances were redreſſed. They felt indeed one, which to men of their caſt will ever be a real grievance, the eſtabliſhment of Epiſcopacy in the church, and Monarchy in the ſtate, of both which their levelling principles were equally ſubverſive."

"And while we behold the bright reſemblance of theſe princely virtues which adorned the royal martyr, now ſhining forth in the perſon of our gracious ſovereign, let us earneſtly addreſs the throne of mercy, that the guilt of an ungrateful abandoned people may not cauſe this ſun to be withdrawn from us, nor quench the light of Iſrael."

The approbation of this ſermon, implied in the vote of thanks, brought the Houſe into a dilemma, from which it did not appear eaſy for them to extricate themſelves. A motion was, however, made by Mr Boyle Walſingham, Feb. 25. That the entry of Jan. 31. above inſerted, ſhould be read. Then a motion being made, and the queſtion propoſed, That the ſaid entry be expunged; on motion, an entry of May 12. 1660, of the proceedings in relation to an exception taken to ſome words ſpoken by Mr Lenthall, then a member, was read. Then it was moved, That the orders of the day ſhould be read; and the queſtion being put, paſſed in the negative, 152 to 41. Then the main queſtion being put, the entry was ordered to be expunged, without a diviſion.

In the debate on this motion, Sir William Dolben, who was one of the few members that heard the ſermon preached, and who firſt made the motion of thanks, endeavoured to juſtify that ſtep, and to apologize for the performance. He ſaid, that the paſſages which had been found fault with, did not bear the conſtruction that had been put upon them; and inſiſted, that they were warranted both by thoſe times, and by the ſervice of the church appointed for the occaſion.

The ſame ſide of the queſtion was warmly eſpouſed by Sir Roger Newdigate, who attempted a juſtification of the doctrine contained in the ſermon, and of the character and meaſures of K. Charles I. upon which he inſiſted at conſiderable length.

The Speaker ſaid, The paſſages had

not eſcaped him, for that he had mentioned them to a gentleman then in his eye, as he was coming from church on the day the ſermon was preached: and that the thanks of that Houſe, as a matter of courſe, would have been moved for by him, had not the Honourable Member whom he requeſted to move for them, have done it; and that if the Doctor had altered but a very few words in the ſermon, which he thought might eaſily have been done, it would have appeared in another light.

Meſſ. Townſend and Sawbridge, and Capt. Phipps, ſpoke with great force on the other ſide.

On a motion made by Mr Frederick Montagu, March 2. the act 12° Car. II. *for the attainder of ſeveral perſons guilty of the horrid murther of his late Sacred Majeſty K. Charles I.* was read. After which he having moved, That leave be given to bring in a bill, to repeal ſo much of the ſaid act, as directs, that every 30th day of January ſhall be for ever kept and obſerved, in all his Majeſty's dominions, as a day of faſting and humiliation; on another motion made, an entry of Aug. 23. 1660, of the proceedings of the Houſe, on the report of the conference with the Lords, on the bill of general pardon and indemnity, was read; the queſtion being then put on the firſt motion, paſſed in the negative, 125 to 97.

Mr Montagu ſaid, that though it was a cuſtomary thing for gentlemen, if they did not ſucceed in their motions, to ſay that they would move them yearly, he now gave notice, that he would never move it any more, as no time was ſo proper as the preſent, when the doctrines preached by Dr Nowell were ſtill tinkling in the ears of the members; that he was not a republican, nor could he ſubſcribe to the doctrine of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance; that the clergy of this country were placed in a very embarraſſing ſituation when obliged to preach on that day; that if they followed the ſervice of the church, they muſt be contradicted by reaſon, truth, and juſtice; if they contradicted the terms or the ſpirit of the ſervice, they would not eſcape cenſure on that account; that he remembered an inſtance when a clergyman was refuſed the thanks of that Houſe, for preaching a doctrine directly oppoſite to that which was now the ſubject of animadverſion; that he meant all poſſible reſpect to the eſtabliſhed church, and by no means wiſhed to inſinuate the neceſſity of any change in the principles of our preſent form of government, which he conſidered as better adapted to the genius of this country than any other conceivable plan; but that the ſervice for that day, drawn up by Abp Sancroft, at a time when the minds of men, full of the recent violences committed by a republican party, naturally ran into the oppoſite extreme, did not contain the real doctrine of the conſtitution; that it did violence to the conſciences of the clergy, and offered an inſult to the underſtandings of their audience; that, in ſhort, the rights of humanity demanded the abolition of the ceremony.

The motion was ſeconded by Mr Cox.

Sir Roger Newdigate expatiated with great coolneſs on the due obſervation of the faſt, and deſired the preamble of the act 12° Car. II. might be read, which would ſhew the occaſion of its being made, and the opinion of the parliament at that time; and it was read accordingly.

The Hon. Stephen Fox ſaid, that he was much againſt aboliſhing the ceremony of the day; that he thought it did no harm, unleſs (addreſſing himſelf to the Speaker) the obliging you, Sir, to go to church once a-year; that the day was almoſt forgot as a faſt; that for his part *he never faſted;* and that he looked upon the motion as not very material.

Sir Thomas Cave made ſome few obſervations, and concluded with a ſtory he had heard of Q. Caroline, who went to ſee the pictures of one Richardſon, of all the Kings and Queens that had ever reigned. They were hung up in order of ſucceſſion; but between Charles I. and Charles II. was Oliver Cromwell. Q. Caroline aſked the painter, what that was in the middle, whether he meant it for a King? He ſaid, No, to be ſure he was no King, but that it was a good memento to all Kings to have an Oliver Cromwell by the ſide of them.—Here ended the debate.

On the 27th of February Sir George Saville put in what he called his annual proteſt againſt the illegality and injuſtice of the proceedings of the Houſe, with regard to the deciſion of the Middleſex election; alledging, that the Houſe was ſeverely ſtung by its own judgement; that we had cut the very branch on which we ſat, and had ſapped the foundation, and put the axe to the root of the body

of

of the tree; and lamented much that the people were now lulled into a ſleep while the thief broke into the houſe; he dreaded leſt one day or other the precedent, which he called *a little rag of a precedent*, not enough to hide the uncomely parts, or even to cover its nakedneſs, ſhould, by ſome wicked, ill-deſigning miniſter, be drawn forth to ſerve his purpoſe, and ſtrangle the poor remains of life in this miſerably wounded conſtitution. He wiſhed not to detain the Houſe long; and therefore moved, That leave be given to bring in a bill, for more effectually ſecuring the rights of the electors of Great Britain, with reſpect to the eligibility of perſons to ſerve in parliament.

Mr Cox ſeconded the motion; and obſerved, that as the queſtion had been agitated the laſt ſeſſion, he looked upon it that there was nothing new to be ſaid upon the occaſion, and that he ſhould content himſelf with putting in his proteſt againſt the proceeding to which that motion had reference.

Lord North then ſaid, that he roſe only to put in his counter proteſt, which he hoped he ſhould alſo annually do, whenever ſuch a queſtion aroſe; for that he looked upon the proceedings of the Houſe with regard to the Middleſex election, to have been highly conſiſtent with juſtice, and conſonant to the law of the land; and that to his *dying day* he ſhould continue to approve of the rectitude of thoſe meaſures.

Mr Thomas Edwards Freeman ſaid ſome few words concerning his continuing in the ſame opinion as he was in laſt ſeſſions, and thought the precedents upon which the Houſe had founded their judgement in the deciſion upon the Middleſex election were ſtrong and good ones, and that he approved of thoſe meaſures.

Here ended the debate, no other perſon having ſpoke a word, except theſe four perſons. The Houſe eagerly called out, The queſtion; and upon a diviſion there appeared, for the motion 135, againſt it 181.—On this queſtion Mr Wedderburn is ſaid to have divided with the minority.

On the 28th of February Governor Johnſton preſented to the Houſe a petition of Gregore Cojamaul, late of Bengal, in the Eaſt Indies, on behalf of himſelf and others; ſetting forth, That the petitioner, who is an Armenian Chriſtian, and native of Iſpahan, in Perſia, has for many years reſided in India, as a merchant, particularly in the provinces of Bengal, and its dependencies, where thoſe of his nation have ever been allowed to carry on trade, according to the ancient uſages of thoſe countries, and even were indulged with certain privileges in that reſpect; and that the petitioner, who has ever ſtrictly conformed himſelf to the uſages of thoſe reſpective countries, has, with many others of his nation, of late been greatly impeded in their buſineſs as merchants, by the moſt cruel, deſtructive, and injurious regulations, and grievouſly oppreſſed by long and cruel impriſonments, and otherwiſe, by the nominal Nabobs, and other ſervants of the Engliſh Eaſt-India company in Bengal, notwithſtanding the petitioner never in any degree injured the ſaid company, nor was ever guilty of any breach of the laws either of India or this nation; to the known juſtice of which laſt he has already applied for ſatisfaction for the great loſſes and injuries he has ſuſtained; and that, when the petitioner and others have been injured and oppreſſed by ſuch impriſonments within the diſtricts to which his Majeſty's charter of juſtice granted to the ſaid company is not allowed to extend, they have applied to the ſaid nominal Nabobs of Bengal for juſtice; who have referred them and the petitioner to the preſident or ſecret committees of Calcutta in Bengal, alledging ſuch impriſonments to have been effected by their orders; and when, on the part of the petitioner and ſuch other perſons, application has been made for juſtice, at Calcutta, to the ſaid company's governor and preſident of the ſecret committees, they have been referred back to the ſaid Nabobs; and in this grievous ſituation, without ever being able to know of what crime he was accuſed, the petitioner, by ſuch evaſions, has been ruined, and left without any other remedy than the precarious redreſs which he may poſſibly obtain from the courts of law in this country, under all the diſadvantages of ſeeking juſtice in a foreign land, at ſuch a diſtance from the ſcene of action, without friends or money; and that the petitioner, upon his arrival in England, was adviſed to apply to the directors of the Eaſt-India company for redreſs, in conſequence of the injuries he had ſuſtained by their ſervants abroad; which the petitioner accordingly did, in the moſt humble manner; but has

has never yet been able to obtain any satisfactory answer from that board; and that the petitioner is about to return to his family and business in Bengal, where, under the present double government, he is apprehensive, his person, property, and family, as well as the rest of his nation, will be exposed to greater hardships than before, on account of his having applied for justice in England, unless protected by some effectual regulations of government by the British legislature; and therefore praying the House, to take this case into consideration, and grant such relief in the premises, with respect to the future security of persons and property in Bengal, as to the House shall seem meet. Which petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The Commons ordered, March 26. that a variety of papers relating to East-India affairs should be laid before them; particularly, the proceedings of the select committee of Bengal, from May 1765, to the last advices, inclusive; copies of the letters written by the court of East-India directors, to the governor and council, and select committee at Calcutta, in 1768, 69, 70, 71, & 72; copies of the general letters, and select-committee letters, from Bengal, dated in 1767 and 1768, also the inland letters received and sent, and the country or Persian correspondence, as transmitted to the court of East-India directors, from the governor and council, and select committee, of Calcutta, for the months of July, September, October, November, and December, 1767, and March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, 1768; copies of a memorial, of Sept. 12. 1769, as delivered to the court of directors, by two Armenian merchants, named *Gregore Cojamaul* and *Johannes Padre Rafael*, and of a memorial of Monf. Chevalier, the French governor of Chandernagore, in Bengal, to the governor and council of Calcutta, respecting the seizing of silver aboard a French ship; a copy of the proceedings or consultations of the governor and council of Calcutta of Dec. 10. 1767, as transmitted by them to the court of East India directors; copies of the proceedings of the committee of treasury and correspondence of the court of East India directors, for May, June, September, and October, 1769, and November and December 1770; copy of a letter from Gregore Cojamaul to the directors of the East-India company, dated Feb. 29. 1772, together with the answer thereto, and the papers and proceedings referred to in the answer; and the annual account of affairs of the East-India company made up at Midsummer last, also an estimate of the receipts and payments of cash by the said company to Midsummer next, together with the last general advices from the different presidencies in Asia.

On the 30th of March it was ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill, for the better regulation of the affairs of the East-India company, and of their servants in India; and for the due administration of justice in Bengal; and that Mr Sulivan, Sir James Cockburne, Mr Fletcher, Mr Gregory, Sir George Colebrooke, Mr Bolton, and Mr Jackson, do prepare, and bring in, the same.

A complaint having been made to the Commons, Feb. 11. of a delay in the execution of a writ issued during the last recess of parliament, for the electing of a knight of the shire for Monmouth; it was ordered, that the deputy-clerk of the crown, Mr Harmood, messenger attending the great seal, and Mr Samuel Long, should attend the House the next Tuesday morning. They accordingly attended, Feb. 18.: and Mr Long, in his examination, having informed the House, that the writ had been taken from him by Valentine Morris, Esq; before he could deliver it to the sheriff of the county; and it appearing by the receipt of the sheriff indorsed on the writ, that the writ, though issued June 4. was not delivered to him till the 21st of June; it was ordered, that Mr Morris should attend the House on Friday, Feb. 28. to give an account of what he had done; and that the other three persons before mentioned, should attend at the same time. Next day a copy of the minutes of the evidence of Messr. Harmood and Long was ordered to be sent to Mr Morris.

Mr Morris having accordingly appeared at the bar, Feb. 28. was asked by Mr Speaker, What he had to say in answer to the charge that had been made against him? He answered, That he would give the House no trouble about a proof of the charge, nor would he take up their time by offering evasive excuses for his conduct; that it was below him, as a gentleman, to make any such, and beneath the dignity of the House to give

attention

attention to them. He acknowledged, that the writ did come into his hands on the 5th, and was not delivered to the ſheriff till the 21ſt, of June; aſſuring the Houſe, however, that he did not take the writ from the meſſenger by force, but that the meſſenger did freely deliver it to him: That when he took the writ, he did not mean thereby to delay the election; but ſome doubts ariſing with reſpect to the place of election, and whether the county-court ought not to be held at Monmouth, which he ſaid he much wiſhed, fearing there would not be a fair election at Newport, that he ſent ſeveral expreſſes to London for the opinion of counſel, which delayed the delivery of the writ; and that the delay had been very detrimental to his intereſt at the time of the election; adding, that no perſon was blameable for any part of the tranſaction but himſelf and Samuel Lane the meſſenger: That he was extremely ſorry for the trouble which he had given; that he was very ſenſible of his offence; and humbly ſubmitted himſelf to the Houſe.

Mr Morris was ordered to withdraw. Then Mr Harley ſaid, that having taken a leading part in this affair, he could not now ſit down without making a motion to ſupport the honour and dignity of the Houſe; that he wiſhed much to avoid, and hoped the Houſe would not think, he meant any perſonal injury to Mr Morris, but that he thought the dignity of the proceedings of the Houſe ſhould be ſtrictly adhered to. Mr Harley then moved, That Valentine Morris, Eſq; —— is — guilty of a violation of the law, and a breach of the privilege of this Houſe.

This motion was ſeconded. Lord Howe then ſaid, he thought the Houſe was ſo tied down by its cuſtomary way of puniſhment upon theſe occaſions, that there ſeemed to be no medium of ſentence, between an abſolute diſcharge, and the reprimanding on the knees; the former he thought too little, the latter too diſgraceful to a gentleman [xiii. 44. 541. xxxiii. 322.]; and wiſhed that ſome way might be hit upon to preſerve the dignity of the Houſe, and to prevent the offence being committed in future, but was much afraid there was none; he therefore ſaid, that he ſhould move the previous queſtion; which he did, and was ſeconded by Mr Dempſter.

Mr Townſhend ſaid, that he was alſo very much aſtoniſhed that there was no medium way, between a diſcharge, and a reprimand upon the knees, which latter he abhorred; but that he intended to move by way of amendment, that he be reprimanded ſtanding: and that afterwards he meant to move for a general order, That no reprimand be given by the Speaker in future, upon the perſon at the bar kneeling, unleſs particularly expreſſed ſo in the motion and reſolution of the Houſe.

Mr Wedderburn ſaid, that he thought the Houſe muſt be a very odd and uncommonly-formed ſociety, or tribunal, in which there was no power allowed to proportion the puniſhment to the crime, or to temper their judgement with mercy; that they who had made the order, could certainly alter that order; and that he hoped they would now do it.

Many gentlemen were much againſt the previous queſtion, as they ſaid it was making a great ſtir, which would end in nothing. The generality of the Houſe ſeemed to wiſh, that ſome puniſhment might be inflicted; but they could not agree what ſhould be done conſiſtent with the forms of the Houſe. They all ſeemed to agree, that the offence ſhould be deſcribed in words of the higheſt aggravation, but that the puniſhment ſhould be ſlight. At laſt two motions were agreed to, without a diviſion, the firſt being that before mentioned made by Mr Harley, and the other being made by Mr Stanley, viz. "Reſolved, 1. That Valentine Morris, Eſq; having taken the writ for the laſt election of a knight of the ſhire, to ſerve in this preſent parliament, for the county of Monmouth, from the meſſenger who was ſent down to deliver the ſame to the ſheriff, and having delayed the delivery thereof for fifteen days, is thereby guilty of a violation of the law, and a breach of the privilege of this Houſe. 2. That the ſaid Mr Morris having acknowledged his offence, and ſubmitted himſelf to the Houſe, he be called in, and acquainted by Mr Speaker, That the Houſe, notwithſtanding the greatneſs of the offence, taking notice of the very full and ingenuous manner in which he hath acknowledged the ſame, and expreſſed his concern for it, doth forbear to proceed any farther againſt him; and that he be diſcharged from any further attendance on this Houſe." — Mr Morris was called in, and acquainted by Mr Speaker with theſe reſolutions,

reſolutions, and was then directed to withdraw.

Then, on motion, the act 7° & 8° Will. III. *for the further regulating elections of members to ſerve in parliament; and for the preventing irregular proceedings of ſheriffs and other officers in the electing and returning ſuch members*, was read; after which it was ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill, to explain, amend, and render more effectual, the ſaid act, with reſpect to the delivery of writs for the electing of members to ſerve in parliament; and Mr Ald. Harley, and eleven other gentlemen, were appointed to prepare and bring it in.

On the 16th of March it was reſolved, *nem. con.* "That when any perſon ſhall from henceforth be brought to the bar of this Houſe, to receive any judgement of this Houſe, or to be diſcharged from the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms attending this Houſe, or from any impriſonment inflicted by order of the Houſe, ſuch perſon ſhall receive ſuch judgement, or the order of the Houſe for his diſcharge, ſtanding at the bar, unleſs it ſhall be otherwiſe directed in the order of the Houſe made for that purpoſe; and that the ſaid reſolution be made a ſtanding order of the Houſe."

A motion was made by Mr Alderman Sawbridge, March 4. That leave be given to bring in a bill for ſhortening the duration of parliaments. He had given notice, ſome time before, of his intention to make this motion [106.], and had demanded a call of the Houſe for that purpoſe.— He gave an hiſtorical account of the duration of parliaments under different reigns, from the time of the Saxons to the parliament now ſitting [xxxiii. 398.]; and, having mentioned the power enjoyed by the crown of diſſolving that aſſembly, he was naturally led to ſpeak of the proper uſe of that prerogative, and of the refuſal of his Majeſty now on the throne to grant a diſſolution of the preſent parliament to the wiſhes of an injured people [xxxiii. 389.]. He was then carried on to obſerve, with ſome warmth, that, how improper and unconſtitutional ſoever ſuch an exertion of the prerogative might be deemed, it was now-a days accounted an extremely proper uſe of it, to prorogue the parliament of Ireland when they refuſed to ſubmit to every degree of miniſterial oppreſſion [xxxi. 668.]; to iſſue an illegal proclamation [xxxiii. 131.]; to grant a *noli proſequi*, with a view to ſtop the regular courſe of juſtice [xxxiii. 389.]; to refuſe mercy to a number of unhappy weavers, condemned for a riot, though recommended by the court to royal clemency [xxxi. 609.]; and to ſcreen other offenders from juſtice, though guilty of the moſt inhuman murder [xxxi. 524. xxxiii. 398.]. While ſuch ideas, he ſaid, were entertained about the proper exertion of the prerogative, it was evident that no relief could be hoped for from that quarter. He therefore moved the ſhortening of the duration of parliaments, as the only remedy for that univerſal venality which threatened deſtruction to the nation.

This motion was ſeconded by Mr Townſend, who, without entering at any length into the merits of the queſtion, which had already been opened ſo fully, contented himſelf with obſerving, that he conſidered it as one of the moſt important ſubjects of debate that could poſſibly come before the Houſe; that, by making parliaments frequent, we ſhould make them free; and that, by this meaſure, a radical cure would be applied to the ſhameful corruption which was ſo generally and ſo juſtly complained of.

This queſtion, great and conſtitutional as it is, was ſoon diſmiſſed by a vote. And it was remarked, that the cauſe was deſerted by ſome of thoſe who are looked upon as the firmeſt friends of the liberty of the conſtitution. It was urged by Mr Cox, in juſtification of the negative he was going to put upon the queſtion, that the remedy propoſed was totally inadequate to the diſeaſe; that the want of freedom at elections was a conſequence of the general corruption of the times; that, till we could remove the cauſes of that corruption, the preſent meaſure could bring no proſpect of relief.

It paſſed in the negative, 251 to 83.

A general opinion had prevailed, ever ſince the Duke of Cumberland's marriage [xxxiii. 614.], and the diſſatisfaction diſcovered by the King on that occaſion, that a bill would be brought in this ſeſſion to regulate the marriages of the royal family; and that expectation has not been diſappointed.

On the 20th of February a meſſage from the King was preſented to the Lords by the Earl of Rochford, and to the Commons by Lord North, viz.

"GEORGE

"GEORGE R.

His Majeſty being deſirous, from paternal affection to his own family, and anxious concern for the future welfare of his people, and the honour and dignity of his crown, that the right of approving all marriages in the Royal Family (which ever has belonged to the Kings of this realm as a matter of public concern) may be made effectual, recommends to both Houſes of Parliament to take into their ſerious conſideration, whether it may not be wiſe and expedient to ſupply the defect of the laws now in being, and by ſome new proviſion more effectually to guard the deſcendents of his late Majeſty K. George II. (other than the iſſue of Princeſſes who have married or may hereafter marry into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his Majeſty, his heirs, or ſucceſſors, firſt had and obtained.

G. R."

In anſwer to which, ſuitable addreſſes were preſented to his Majeſty.

A bill was ſoon after brought into the Houſe of Lords; by which it was propoſed to be enacted, 1. That no deſcendent of the late King, George II. male or female, other than the iſſue of Princeſſes who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families, ſhall marry without the previous conſent of his Majeſty, his heirs, or ſucceſſors; and that every marriage of ſuch deſcendent, contracted without ſuch conſent, ſhall be null and void. 2. That nevertheleſs any deſcendent of George II. being above the age of twenty-five years, ſhall, upon giving notice to the privy council, be at liberty, twelve months after ſuch notice, to marry without the King's conſent, provided both houſes of parliament do not, before the expiration of the twelve months, declare their diſapprobation of the marriage. 3. That every perſon ſolemnizing, or aſſiſting or being preſent at the celebration of ſuch marriage, without ſuch conſent, ſhall incur the penalties of the ſtatute of *præmunire*.

The bill was read a ſecond time Feb. 26. and was committed for the Friday following, on a diviſion, 78 to 35. The judges attended. The Duke of Cumberland came to town, with an intent to have entered a proteſt againſt the bill; but was prevented, by their Lordſhips ordering the clauſe which had a retroſpect to the deſcendents of the late King to be altered.

The following queſtions were put to the judges.

Feb. 27. (1) Is the King intruſted by law with the care and approbation of the marriages of the deſcendents of his late Majeſty K. George II. other than his Majeſty's own children, during their minority? — Mr Baron Smythe delivered the opinion of the judges preſent in the negative; the queſtion extending to all the deſcendents of K. George II. whether in this kingdom or not.

(2) Whether the care and approbation of the marriages of the Royal Family (other than the iſſue of Princeſſes married into foreign families) do belong to the Kings of this realm? — Deſired time till Friday.

Feb. 28. Mr Baron Smythe delivered the opinions of the judges preſent in the following words. "We are of opinion, that the care and approbation of the marriages of the King's children and grandchildren, and of the preſumptive heir to the crown, (other than the iſſue of foreign families), do belong to the Kings of this realm; but to what other branches of the Royal Family ſuch care and approbation do extend, we do not find preciſely determined."

In a committee the following queſtions were propoſed to be put to the judges: but upon the previous queſtion put, upon each, That this queſtion be put? all paſſed in the negative.

"1. If the King be intruſted with the care and approbation of the marriages of the King's children and grandchildren, and of the preſumptive heir to the crown, (other than the iſſue of Princeſſes married into foreign families), to what other degrees of kindred, and to what ages of the contracting parties, does ſuch right of approbation belong?

2. Whether the Kings of this realm have by law the care and approbation of the marriages of all their deſcendents, other than the iſſue of Princeſſes married into foreign princes?

3. If any deſcendents of his late Majeſty K. George II. of the age of lawful conſent, ſhall marry without the previous approbation of the King, is ſuch marriage valid as the law now ſtands? and does the crown poſſeſs any, and what power, to enforce its right of approbation of ſuch marriage?"

In a committee again, March 2. there were long debates, and ſeveral diviſions. The ſpeakers were, the Lords Rockingham,

ham, Chancellor, Pomfret, Camden, Mansfield, Temple, Lyttelton, Shelburne, Suffolk, Richmond, Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Marchmont, and the Biſhops of Oxford and Glouceſter.

The Marquis of Rockingham ſaid, that he thought the giving the King the care and approbation of marriage, over all the deſcendents of George II. was carrying it much too far; they might in a ſhort time amount to many thouſands. The *grand opinion* [xxxiii. 579.] ſays, Care and approbation of marriage includes care of education, and care of education ſuppoſes cuſtody of the perſon; ſo by this Bill, and the reaſoning of the judges in 1717, the King might ſoon have many thouſands of his ſubjects dependent upon him, not only for leave to marry, but even for the direction of their education. If this was the caſe, he ſhould think, that inſtead of the marriage of a ſubject being a miſalliance to the Royal Family, no ſubject would ſuffer his ſon to marry into the Royal Family, as the portion with ſuch a marriage would be ſlavery. He therefore wiſhed to narrow the line, and he could find no better rule to go by than that laid down by the judges, and therefore he ſhould move to leave out certain words in order to inſert others.

Lord Chancellor ſaid, that he confeſſed he had a ſhare in drawing this bill, and ſhould be unworthy of the ſtation he was in if he could not defend every clauſe in it; that the foundation of the King's right to the care and approbation of marriages in the Royal Family was their importance to the ſtate. As to who are the Royal Family, all the deſcendents of George II. are ſo; and ſo was the Princeſs of Wales; *for* the civil-liſt act is made for the ſupport of the dignity of the Royal Family. The Princeſs and Princes are paid out of the civil-liſt, and *therefore* they are of the Royal Family. That this right is in the King, he proved by the marriage-articles of the Princeſs of Brunſwick, in which the King ſays, "he *gives* his ſiſter in marriage," &c. If any inconvenience ariſes, parliament will take care to remedy it a hundred years hence: That all power may be abuſed; but it is better to riſk that than not to give this power: That it is not againſt religion to annul marriages, for you have done ſo in the marriage-act [xv. 434.], and in the act to prevent lunatics from marrying: That the Royal Family are not in the marriage-bill, and therefore this bill, or ſome bill, ought to paſs. The King cannot make a bad uſe of this power, becauſe parliament would puniſh the miniſter who adviſed the King ill. It is impoſſible to draw any line; the line muſt go as far as the neceſſities of the ſtate require it.

Lord Rockingham anſwered ſhortly the exceptionable parts in the Chancellor's ſpeech.

Lord Camden anſwered them more at length. He ſaid, he was ill of the gout, could not ſtay long in the Houſe, would not fight the bill inch by inch, but would beg leave now to ſtate the whole of his objections to the various parts of the bill: Admitted the neceſſity of a bill; that miſalliances reflect diſhonour on the King when within certain degrees; that all things are eſſential to Kings; their very robes and ornaments are not ceremonies; that the line, "*the* deſcendents of George II." is too extenſive: he compared it to the inverſe of a great river, which received from every brook and ſtream ſomething, and became at laſt one great river; ſo the Royal Blood is juſt the reverſe; it is one great ſource at firſt, which the farther it goes, ſpreads itſelf the more, and divides at laſt into an infinity of parts: That it would be dreadful if the powers of wardſhip ſhould extend ſo far; that he knew a man that had the Blood-Royal of England in his veins who was an alehouſe-keeper; that if it was right to give the King this power over the deſcendents of George II. that is, to futurity, it is as reaſonable to give it to the iſſue of former Kings, and bring it to them who have the Blood-Royal in their veins: That this is the faireſt way of trying whether you do right by futurity; put yourſelves in their caſe, and ſee how you like it; ſubject yourſelves and your families in your marriages, and the education of your children, to the wardſhip of the crown; for ſurely you would not do by others differently from what you would do to yourſelves; if therefore the principle is right, you ſhould extend it to the deſcendents of any King. But it is better to reſtrain it, not within ſuch narrow bounds as preſcribed by the Noble Marquis, but to the limits of the act of precedency, Henry VIII.: That no inconvenience could ariſe from the preſent King, (with many compliments to him); that if the bill was reſtrained to his Majeſty's

jeſty's life, he would have conſented to ten times as much as is now required; but other Kings may be bad men: That the parliament can never do otherwiſe than agree with the King on ſuch an occaſion: to differ from him would be ſuch an affront to a King, that if he was in parliament at ſuch a time, he would rather agree to what he did not like, than put ſuch an affront upon a King: That it would be better not to annul the marriage when made by perſons of years of diſcretion, but lay all other reſtraints and terrors; make it neceſſary to have the bands publiſhed in St James's Chapel; lay heavy penalties on the offending party; baniſh him for ever from court; incapacitate him if you will from ever ſitting in parliament, but don't annul a marriage between perſons of age.

The bill was read a third time March 3. After many debates, it paſſed, on a diviſion, 68 to 25.

On the 4th of March, the Lord Chief Baron Parker, and Mr Baron Smythe, carried the bill to the Commons.

In two morning papers about March 6. there appeared what was ſaid to be an authentic copy of the bill, (probably as it was ſent by the Lords to the Commons), and an exact copy of the proteſt taken on its being paſſed. We inſert both, viz.

An act for the better regulating the future marriages of the Royal Family.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WHereas your Majeſty, from your paternal affection to your own family, and from your royal concern for the future welfare of your people, and the honour and dignity of your crown, was graciouſly pleaſed to recommend to your parliament, to take into their ſerious conſideration, whether it might not be wiſe and expedient to ſupply the defect of the laws now in being, and by ſome new proviſions more effectually to guard the deſcendents of his late Majeſty K. George II. (other than the iſſue of Princeſſes who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of your Majeſty, your heirs, or ſucceſſors, firſt had and obtained:

We have taken this weighty matter into our ſerious conſideration; and being ſenſible, that marriages in the Royal Family are of the higheſt importance to the ſtate, and that therefore the Kings of this realm have ever been intruſted with the care and approbation thereof; and being thoroughly convinced of the wiſdom and expediency of what your Majeſty has thought fit to recommend upon this occaſion:

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, do humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That no deſcendent of the body of his late Majeſty K. George II. being the grandchildren and preſumptive heirs of the reigning King, male or female, (other than the iſſue of Princeſſes who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families), ſhall be capable of contracting matrimony, without previous conſent of his Majeſty, his heirs, or ſucceſſors, ſignified under his or their ſign-manual, and declared in council, (which conſent, the better to preſerve the memory thereof, is hereby directed to be ſet out in the licence and regiſter of marriage, and to be entered in the books of the privy council); and that every marriage, or matrimonial contract, of any ſuch deſcendent, without ſuch conſent firſt had and obtained, ſhall be null and void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any ſuch deſcendent of the body of his late Majeſty K. George II. being above the age of twenty-five years, ſhall perſiſt in his or her reſolution to contract a marriage, diſapproved of, or diſſented from, by the King, his heirs, or ſucceſſors, that then ſuch deſcendent, upon giving notice to the King's privy council, which notice is hereby directed to be entered in the books thereof, may, at any time, from the expiration of twelve calendar months after ſuch notice given to the privy council aforeſaid, contract ſuch marriage; and his or her marriage with the perſon before propoſed and rejected, may be duly ſolemnized, and ſhall be good, without the previous conſent of his Majeſty, his heirs, or ſucceſſors, as if this act had never been made, unleſs both Houſes of Parliament ſhall, before the expiration of

twelve months, expreſly declare their diſapprobation of ſuch intended marriage.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon who ſhall knowingly, or wilfully, preſume to ſolemnize, or to aſſiſt, or be preſent, at the celebration of any marriage with any ſuch deſcendent, or at his or her making any matrimonial contract, without ſuch conſent as aforeſaid firſt had and obtained, except in the caſes above mentioned, ſhall, being duly convicted thereof, incur and ſuffer the pains and penalties ordained and provided by the ſtatute of proviſions and præmunire, made in the 16th year of the reign of Richard II.

The PROTEST.

Die Martis, 3° Martij 1772.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill intitled, *An act for the better regulating the future marriages of the Royal Family*, and for the Lords to be ſummoned;

The ſaid bill was accordingly read the third time.

Propoſed, That the ſaid bill do paſs. Which being objected to, after long debate,

The queſtion was put, Whether this bill ſhall paſs?

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

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Diſſentient,

1. Becauſe we think the declaratory principle in the preamble of the bill, to be without foundation in law, in the extent there ſtated, to be unneceſſary for the avowed purpoſes of the bill, and likely to be attended with very dangerous conſequences, as that preamble does aſſert, "that we are ſenſible that marriages in the Royal Family are of the higheſt *importance* to the ſtate, and that *therefore* the Kings of this realm have ever been intruſted with the care and approbation thereof."

The maxim here laid down, "That becauſe marriages of the Royal Family are of the higheſt *importance* to the ſtate, they are *therefore* intruſted to the Kings of this realm," is founded on a doctrine abſurd and unconſtitutional; but which hereafter will have the force of a parliamentary declaration of law; the immediate tendency of which is, to create as many prerogatives in the crown as there are matters of importance in the ſtate, and indeed to extend them in a manner as vague and exceptionable as had ever been done in the worſt and moſt deſpotic periods in the hiſtory of this nation; and we apprehend, that ſome future, and even more dangerous uſe, may be made of this preamble, as it is much more extenſive than is neceſſary for any purpoſe avowed in the bill.

2. Becauſe this declaratory preamble ſeems to juſtify the words which his Majeſty has been adviſed (we think very improperly) to uſe in his meſſage to his parliament, whereby a prerogative is aſſumed in an *extent* for which nine of his judges, in their unanimous opinion, delivered to this Houſe, do not find any authority.

3. Becauſe, the term *Royal Family* being *general*, and not qualified by the exception of "the iſſue of Princeſſes married into foreign families," ſeems to carry (very idly as we apprehend) the royal prerogative beyond the juriſdiction of the crown of Great Britain; can therefore, as applied in the preamble, be warranted by no law; and is indeed contrary to common ſenſe.

4. Becauſe, if this parliamentary *declaration* of law can operate in any degree as a retroſpect, (an operation againſt which we have no ſecurity by any thing contained in the bill), it is pernicious and unjuſt; if it can have no ſuch retroſpect, (as was aſſerted in argument by the friends of the bill), it is then at beſt frivolous and unneceſſary.

5. Becauſe the enacting part of the bill has an inconvenient and impolitic extent, namely, to *all deſcendents of George the Second*. In courſe of time that deſcription may become very general, and comprehend a great number of people; and we conceive it would be an intolerable grievance, that the marriages of ſo many ſubjects, perhaps diſperſed among the various ranks of civil life, ſhould be ſubject to the reſtrictions of this act; eſpecially as it has been aſſerted in the argument, and endeavoured to be maintained by the authority of the grand opinion given by the judges in the year 1717, that the care and approbation of the marriage includes the education and cuſtody of the perſon. We fear that this extenſive power would come in time to make many of the firſt families in the kingdom totally dependent on the crown;

and

and we therefore lament that the endeavours ſo earneſtly uſed in the committee, in ſome degree to limit the generality of that deſcription, were not ſuffered to take effect.

6. Becauſe, as the line is too large with regard to the deſcription of the Royal Family, ſo we think that the time of nonage for that family is alſo improperly extended. We conceive, that the age of twenty-one years is that limit, which the laws of this country, and the ſpirit of the conſtitution, have with great wiſdom given to minority. It ſeems indecent to the Royal Family to ſuppoſe they will not be arrived at the age of diſcretion as ſoon as the loweſt ſubject of the realm; and we cannot conceive but they may be as capable of chuſing a wife at the age of twenty-one, as of being intruſted with the regency of the kingdom, of which by law [xxvii. 296.] they are at that age capable. We alſo conceive, that the deferring their age of majority as to marriage till twenty-ſix, is impolitic and dangerous, as it may tend to drive them into a diſorderly courſe of life; which ought the more to be guarded againſt in men of high rank, as the influence of their example is the moſt forcible and extenſive.

7. Becauſe the power given by this bill to a prince, to marry after the age of twenty-ſix, having firſt entered in the books of the privy council his intention ſo to do, for twelve calendar months, is totally defeated by the ſubſequent proviſo, "Unleſs both Houſes of Parliament ſhall, before the expiration of the ſaid twelve months, expreſsly declare their diſapprobation of ſuch intended marriage."

We think this proviſo lays great difficulties on future parliaments; as their ſilence in ſuch a caſe muſt expreſs a condemnation of the King's refuſal; and their concurrence with ſuch refuſal, may prove a perpetual prohibition from marriage, to the perſon concerned.

We conceive the right of conferring a diſcretionary power of prohibiting all marriages, (whether veſted in the crown alone, as intended by the meſſage, or in the manner now enacted by the bill) to be above the reach of any legiſlature, as contrary to the original inherent rights of human nature, which as they are not derived from, or held under civil laws, by no civil laws whatſoever can be taken away. We freely allow, that the legiſlature has a power of preſcribing rules to marriage, as well as to every other ſpecies of contract; but there is an eſſential and eternal difference between regulating the mode in which a right may be enjoyed, and eſtabliſhing a principle which may tend entirely to annihilate that right. To diſable a man during his whole life from contracting marriage, or what is tantamount, to make his power of contracting ſuch marriage dependent, neither on his own choice, nor upon any fixed rule of law, but on the arbitrary will of any man, or ſet of men, is exceeding the power permitted by the Divine Providence to human legiſlators: It is directly againſt the earlieſt command given by God to mankind, contrary to the right of domeſtic ſociety and comfort, and to the deſire of lawful poſterity, the firſt and beſt of the inſtincts planted in us by the author of our nature; and utterly incompatible with all religion, natural and revealed; and therefore a mere act of power, having neither the nature nor obligation of law.

8. Becauſe we conceive this bill to be pregnant with civil diſcord and confuſion. It has a natural tendency to produce a diſputed title to the crown. If thoſe who may be affected by it, are in power, they will eaſily procure a repeal of this act, and the confirmation of a marriage made contrary to it: and if they are not, it will at leaſt be the ſource of the moſt dangerous party that can exiſt in any country, a party attached to a pretender to the crown, whoſe claim, he may aſſert, has been ſet aſide by no other authority than that of an act, to which the legiſlature was not competent, as being contrary to the common rights of mankind. Such a claim, ſupported, as it may be, by peculiar hardſhip in the caſe, muſt, as we conceive, at no very remote period, create great miſchief and confuſion.

Laſtly, Becauſe this bill, which reſorts to ſuch harſh and unuſual methods, at the ſame time provides for its own purpoſe very uncertainly, and very imperfectly. For it ſecures no remedy againſt the improper marriages of princeſſes married into foreign families, and thoſe of their iſſue; which may full as materially affect the intereſt of this nation, as the marriages of princes reſiding in the dominions of Great Britain. It provides no remedy at any age againſt the

the improvident marriage of the King reigning, the marriage, of all others, the moſt important to the public. It provides nothing againſt the indiſcreet marriage of a Prince of the Blood, being regent, at the age of twenty-one; nor furniſhes any remedy againſt his permitting ſuch marriages to others of the Blood-Royal, the regal power fully veſting in him as to this purpoſe, and without the aſſiſtance of his council. We cannot therefore, on the whole, avoid expreſſing our ſtrong diſapprobation of an act, ſhaking ſo many of the foundations of law, religion, and public ſecurity, for ends wholly diſproportioned to ſuch extraordinary efforts, and in favour of regulations ſo ill calculated to anſwer the purpoſes for which it is pretended they are made. And we make this proteſt, that it may ſtand recorded to that poſterity which may ſuffer from the miſchievous conſequences of this act, that we have no part in the confuſion and calamities brought upon them, by rendering uncertain the ſucceſſion of the crown.

Richmond. *Fitzwilliam.* *Devonſhire.*
Abergavenny. *Stamford.* *Albemarle.*
Portland. *Dorſet.* *Craven.*
Abingdon. *Torrington.* *John Bangor.*
Rockingham. *Milton.*

Diſſentient,

Becauſe the liberty of marriage is a natural right inherent to mankind.

Becauſe this right is confirmed and enforced by the holy ſcriptures, which declare marriage to be of divine inſtitution, and deny to none the benefit of that inſtitution.

Becauſe the law of nature and divine inſtitutions are not reverſible by the power of human legiſlatures.

Becauſe there is a total difference between regulating the mode of exerciſing the right derived from the law of nature, and aſſuming or granting a diſcretionary power of taking it quite away.

Becauſe, though we think it expedient, and agreeable to the dictates of reaſon, that minors ſhould not marry without the conſent of their parents or guardians, and that ſuch conſent ſhould be neceſſary to render their marriage good and valid, as it likewiſe is in the exerciſe of all their other rights during the term of their nonage; it can no more be inferred from thence, that we acknowledge a right to continue ſuch reſtraint throughout their whole lives, than that we acknowledge a right to keep men or women in a ſtate of endleſs nonage, which, unleſs in the caſe of idiots, or incurable lunatics, would be abſurd, unjuſt, and a manifeſt violation of the law of nature.

Becauſe, if a perpetual reſtraint upon marriage, or power given to reſtrain it, without limitation of time or age, be contrary to the natural and divine laws, (as we apprehend it to be), a law authoriſing ſuch reſtraint, or conferring ſuch a power, muſt be null and void in itſelf.

Becauſe, in any caſe, where the right of ſucceeding to the crown of theſe realms may come to depend on the force or invalidity of the power given by this bill, an appeal made againſt it would probably bring upon the Royal Family and the nation all the miſeries and horrors of a civil war.

Becauſe, though the placing ſuch a power in the King, with the interpoſition of both Houſes of Parliament, is a better ſecurity againſt the abuſe of it, than if it had been intruſted to the King alone; yet it may be ſo uſed, in corrupt or violent times, as to be made, in ſome caſes, a perpetual negative on the freedom of marriage.

Becauſe, if the power be grievous, and contrary to the inherent rights of mankind, the grievance is increaſed by the infinite number of perſons over whom, in the courſe of time, it is likely to extend.

Becauſe we are convinced, that all the good purpoſes and objects of the bill, which we have greatly at heart, might have been anſwered without giving that perpetuity of reſtraint over the freedom of marriage, which we think ourſelves bound in conſcience to oppoſe.

Temple. *Clifton.* *Abingdon.*
Radnor. *Lyttelton.* *Craven.*

And, Becauſe the bill is eſſentially wanting to its avowed purpoſe, in having provided no guard againſt the greater evil, the improper marriages of the princes on the throne. *Radnor.*

The arguments in favour of the bill may be compriſed in a few words; the diſhonour reflected upon the crown by improper alliances; the great evils that have formerly been felt by the nation in conſequence of the marriages of its princes with ſubjects; the evident defects of the laws now exiſting with regard to this matter.

And

And the objections to the bill, which are comprifed in the proteft, were endeavoured to be obviated, by obferving, That the right of the Kings of this realm to the care of the marriages of the Royal Family was proved by the beft authority; that this appeared from the form ufed in the marriage-articles of thofe princeffes who have been married into foreign families, where the King, it is expreſsly ſaid, "gives his ſiſter, his couſin, &c. in marriage;" that inſtances could be produced where the prince had even puniſhed perſons for aſſiſting at the marriage of his more diſtant relations; that the laws in being were not, however, found ſufficient to prevent improper marriages in the Royal Family; that the marriage-act [xv. 436.], which eſtabliſhes rules for all the other ſubjects, does not include the princes of the blood, in whoſe alliances the nation is moſt immediately intereſted; that the neceſſity of ſome regulation was indiſpenſable; that it was nearly impoſſible to draw any line by which the purpoſes of the bill could be anſwered; that the reſtriction propoſed, confining the power to the "children and grandchildren of the King, together with the preſumptive heir of the crown," would appear particularly inadequate to the end, if we ſuppoſed for a moment, that his preſent Majeſty ſhould unhappily be carried off by death; it is evident, that the prince who would ſucceed him, having neither children nor grandchildren, could have no authority over thoſe marriages by which the honour of the crown and the happineſs of the nation might be moſt ſenſibly affected; that caſes might be ſuppoſed which would render any other reſtrictive line equally improper; that the evil which the bill meant to guard againſt could only be prevented with certainty by extending the authority of the prince over the whole Royal Family; that the neceſſity of the King's concurrence would be conſidered as an honour, rather than a grievance, by the families whoſe alliances it might affect; but if, at any future period, in conſequence of an extraordinary increaſe in the deſcendents of George II. any real inconvenience were found to reſult from this bill, the parliament would then be as ready to apply a remedy to the abuſe of this power in the crown, as they were now willing to prevent the evils which are likely to ariſe from the defect of it.

[This ſubject to be continued.]

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Lex Regia; *or, The royal law of Denmark.*

LEX REGIA, *i. e.* the Royal Sovereign Law, conſtituted and enacted by the Moſt Potent and Illuſtrious Prince and Lord, Lord Frederick III. by the grace of God, King of Denmark and Norway, of the Goths and Vandals, Duke of Sleſwick, Holſtein, Stormar, and Ditmarſh, Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt, ſubſcribed by his Majeſty on the 14th day of November 1665, which the Moſt Potent and Moſt Illuſtrious Prince and Lord, Frederick IV. by the grace of God, King of Denmark and Norway, of the Goths and Vandals, &c. has graciouſly ordered to be printed and publiſhed, on the 4th day of September 1709.

In the preamble to this law, it is ſaid, that the all-wiſe God had reſerved for the inhabitants of Denmark the faireſt opportunity of giving a proof of their attachment and loyalty to their Kings, till the reign of Frederick III. when all the world might ſee, with admiration, the chearful readineſs with which they offered themſelves to ſerve their country, and their King in particular, who had ſo valiantly, with great prudence, defended his faithful ſubjects; ſo that his Majeſty did not only put a glorious end to a bloody war, but did likewiſe introduce a new form of government, advancing at once the kingly power to the higheſt degree of ſovereignty. [18.]

This grand revolution was executed on the 16th of October 1660; on which day his Majeſty was ſolemnly diſcharged, by the nobility of the kingdom, from the obligation of his coronation-oath; and, on the 18th, the eccleſiaſtics and citizens did the ſame by paying public homage to his Majeſty, in the preſence of the Queen and all the Royal Family, and offering to him, and his heirs of both ſides, an unlimited or deſpotic power, which homage they confirmed by a ſolemn oath.

On the 17th of November following, the three ſtates of the kingdom were made acquainted, by a public inſtrument, that the King was for ever diſcharged from his coronation-oath; and that the original inſtrument, ſigned by his Majeſty upon that occaſion, or any counterpart thereof, ſhould be declared null, and of no effect.

And, to give a finiſhing ſtroke to this great work, the year following, there

was

was an inſtrument prepared, called an Act of Hereditary Right, or Abſolute Power, which was ſigned and ſealed by the principal inhabitants of the kingdom, whether Citizens, Lords, or Eccleſiaſtics, viz. it was ſigned in Denmark the 10th of January 1661, in Norway the 7th of Auguſt the ſame year, in Iceland the 28th of July 1662, and in the iſland of Feroe on the 14th of Auguſt of the firſt year. In which inſtrument they did not only, for themſelves and poſterity, confirm all that had been tranſacted by their fellow-ſubjects, with relation to the hereditary ſucceſſion; but did offer to his Majeſty, and his heirs, for ever, an abſolute power and authority to introduce what form of government he, in his great wiſdom, ſhould judge proper, and likewiſe to regulate the ſucceſſion in his Royal Family according to his own royal diſcretion.

In conſequence of this ſolemn act of ſurrender, his Majeſty, on his part, did not only enact wholſome laws, ſuitable to the nature of abſolute government, and to the genius of the people; but did alſo preſcribe a Royal Law to his heirs and ſucceſſors in the government, for the preventing of all irregular proceedings, wherein they may ſee the unchangeable order to be obſerved in the ſucceſſion to the end of the world. This Royal Law, in the year 1683, Chriſtian V. did publiſh; and, in the year 1687, did add thereto the law of Norway. But as for the Royal Law introduced by King Frederick III. and given out by him on the 14th of November 1665, four years before his death, it is to be looked upon, and obſerved, by all degrees and orders of men, as an unchangeable, perfect, and fundamental law of the land.

Which Royal Law is in ſubſtance as follows.

1. Seeing that all things derive their beginning from God, we, in the firſt place, recommend very particularly to our children, and to their childrens children, to a thouſand generations, the worſhip of the true God, as revealed in the holy ſcriptures, and as ſet forth in the Confeſſion of Augſburg; and that all the inhabitants of this land be protected in this profeſſion of the Chriſtian faith, againſt all ſectaries, heretics, and infidels whatſoever.

2. The King of Denmark and Norway ſhall hereafter be eſteemed, by all his ſubjects, as independent upon earth, acknowledging no power but God only.

3. The King of Denmark ſhall, of his ſole authority, make, alter, and repeal, laws, or diſpenſe with them, as he ſhall think proper.

4. All employments and offices, of what nature ſoever, ſhall be diſpoſed of by the ſame authority.

5. The King ſhall make peace and war, form alliances, lay taxes, and raiſe armies.

6. The King ſhall have abſolute authority over the church, and all religious aſſemblies.

7. All ordinances and writs ſhall be iſſued in the King's name only; who, if of full age, is to ſign them.

8. As ſoon as the King has entered his fourteenth year, he ſhall be of full age, and no longer under tutors and guardians.

9. The guardianſhip of a minor King ſhall be regulated by the laſt will of his predeceſſor; but in caſe the deceaſed King made no will, then the Queen, his widow, if ſurviving, ſhall be regent to the young King, her ſon, taking to her aſſiſtance ſeven of the King's chief counſellors, who ſhall manage the government amongſt them, deciding all controverſies by majority of votes, wherein the Queen is to have two, and each of the ſeven counſellors one. All ordinances to be iſſued in the King's name, and to be ſigned by the Queen, and the ſaid ſeven counſellors.

10. If the Queen-mother is dead, or married again, then ſhall the next prince of the blood, if arrived at his eighteenth year, be regent, and have two votes as before.

11. But if the prince of the blood is not arrived at his eighteenth year, then the firſt ſeven chief officers of the King ſhall manage the regency, whereof every one of them is to have a vote, and equal authority.

12. If one of the firſt ſeven chief officers dies, or by any other accident is rendered incapable for that high employment, then another ſhall be immediately elected.

13. The regents, or guardians, ſhall not only promiſe fidelity to the King, but ſhall likewiſe ſwear to preſerve the abſolute and deſpotic power in its full force.

14. As ſoon as the regents have taken their oath of fidelity, they ſhall make

make an exact inventory of all the provinces, cities, fortreſſes, jewels, money, and warlike ſtores, both by ſea and land, as well as of the King's expences and revenues, that it may thereby appear, in what ſtate and condition the kingdom is at the time; and that they may, by this means, be enabled to give an account of their adminiſtration to his Majeſty, as ſoon as he ſhall be of age; or elſe be puniſhed for abuſing the truſt repoſed in them.

15. The kingdom of Denmark henceforth ſhall never be reputed to want a King; for, in that very moment that a King dies, the next prince of the blood is actually, without any ceremony, an hereditary, deſpotic, or abſolute King. Nevertheleſs, that all the world may ſee that the Kings of Denmark and Norway do reckon it their greateſt glory and power to humble themſelves before the Almighty God, and to be bleſſed of him, by the hands of the faithful miniſters of Chriſt, we therefore will and order, that the Kings of Denmark be anointed ſolemnly in the church with decent ceremonies.

16. The King ſhall make no oath of any kind to his ſubjects, becauſe neither covenants nor oaths can bind an hereditary abſolute ſovereign.

17. And ſeeing daily experience teacheth us, that the more powerful any potentate or monarch in united provinces is, the more ſecure he and his ſubjects will be againſt foreign invaſions; therefore we will and command, that theſe our kingdoms of Denmark and Norway, with all the provinces, iſlands, lordſhips, fortreſſes, &c. do all remain undivided in the poſſeſſion of one abſolute hereditary King of Denmark and Norway.

18. And it is our will, that the other children do content themſelves with the hope of reigning when it comes to their turn, and with honourable maintenance either in money or lands, the incomes whereof they ſhall enjoy for their lives, but the property to remain ſtill in the King; and the proviſion which ſhall be made for the Queen-dowager ſhall be on the ſame foot.

19. That no prince of the blood do preſume to marry out of the kingdom, or to engage himſelf in the ſervice of a foreign prince, without leave of the King.

20. The King's daughters and ſiſters ſhall have a maintenance ſuitable to their quality, till they are married with the King's conſent: and then are to have ſuch dowry as the King, in his wiſdom, ſhall think fit.

21. The princes and princeſſes, in the point of precedence, ſhall take their place immediately next to the King and Queen, and amongſt themſelves according to the proximity of their line to the hereditary ſucceſſion in the government.

22. They ſhall never ſwear before any judge, but before the King only, or by one immediately delegated by his Majeſty.

23. And it is our will and pleaſure, that as long as any of our male heirs, born in lawful marriage, are living, that neither a woman deſcending from the male, nor man nor woman deſcending from the female, ſhall be called to the ſucceſſion; nor any prince or princeſs by the mother's ſide have any right or title to the ſame, as long as any prince or princeſs by the father's ſide is to be found; ſo that a princeſs of the maſculine line ſhall be preferred to a prince deſcended of the female line.

24. When the ſucceſſion falls to a princeſs of the blood, ſhe ſhall have the preference who is deſcended from an elder, rather than any other; and ſo on, as long as any of the maſculine line doth ſurvive: but when the male line is quite extinct, the princes and princeſſes of the female line ſhall take their turn, and the ſame order be obſerved in the ſucceſſion; that is to ſay, the male is to go before the female, and the elder is always to take place of the younger.

25. The Queen's huſband ſhall have no authority in theſe kingdoms, however powerful a prince he may be in his own country, but ſhall give the precedence to her in all things, and obey her, as the hereditary ſovereign Queen of Denmark and Norway.

Thus have we, according to the beſt direction of human prudence, made proviſion for the future peace and proſperity of our dear and loving ſubjects: but the beſt-concerted ſchemes of human policy are ſtill in the hands of Almighty God, into whoſe gracious protection and fatherly providence we moſt humbly recommend our kingdoms, and all our loyal ſubjects, to the end of time.

Dated at our court in Copenhagen, Nov. 14. 1665, and ſigned,

FREDERICK.

A catalogue of NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts, continued. [93.]

Eighteen Sermons preached by the late Rev. George Whitefield, A. M. Taken verbatim in short hand, and faithfully transcribed, by Joseph Gurney. Revised by Andrew Gifford, D. D. 8vo. 5 *s. boards.* Gurney.

THE reſpectable name of Dr Gifford is ſufficient to authenticate theſe diſcourſes; but if other teſtimony were required, there is a ſufficiency of internal evidence, to ſatisfy every perſon who is acquainted with the peculiar turn and ſpirit of Mr Whitefield's public orations. The following remarkable detached paſſages are ſtrongly characteriſtic of this celebrated itinerant preacher.

"O what will you do when the elements ſhall melt with fervent heat; when this earth, with all its fine furniture, ſhall be burnt up! when the archangel ſhall cry, *Time ſhall be no more!* Whither then, ye wicked ones, ye unconverted ones, will ye flee for refuge? —O, ſays one, I will flee to the mountains. O ſilly fool, O ſilly fool, fly to the mountains, that are themſelves to be burnt up and moved! O, ſays you, I will flee to the ſea. O you fool, that will be boiling like a pot. O then I will flee to the elements: They will be melting with fervent heat. — I can ſcarce bear this hot day, and how can you bear a hot element? There is no fan there, not a drop of water to cool your tongue. — Will you fly to the moon? That will be turned into blood. — Will you ſtand by one of the ſtars? They will fall away. — I know but one place you can go to; that is, to the devil. ——

I remember to have heard a ſtory of a poor indigent beggar, who aſked a clergyman to give him his alms; which being refuſed, he ſaid, Will you pleaſe, Sir, to give me your bleſſing. Says he, God bleſs you. O, replied the beggar, you would not give me that if it was worth any thing. ——

As for you who are quite negligent about the proſperity of your ſouls, who only mind your bodies, who are more afraid of a pimple in your faces, than of the rottenneſs of your hearts; that will ſay, O give me a good bottle and a fowl, and keep the proſperity of your ſouls to yourſelves: you had better take care what you ſay, for fear God ſhould take you at your word. I knew ſome tradeſmen and farmers, and one had got a wife, perhaps with a fortune too, who prayed they might be excuſed, they never came to the ſupper; and God ſent them to hell for it too. Thi- may be your caſe. ——

It is not his being a whoremonger or adulterer that will damn him; but his unbelief is the damning ſin: for this he will be condemned; for ever baniſhed from the preſence of the ever-bleſſed God: and how will you rave, how will you tear, and how will you wring your hands, when you ſee your relations, your friends, thoſe whom you deſpiſed, and were glad they were dead out of your way, *ſee them in Abraham's boſom, and yourſelves lifting up your eyes in torment?* ——

If a true Methodiſt was to go to hell, the devil would ſay, Turn that Methodiſt out, he is come to torment us. ——

Some don't care what becomes of their children: O, I thank God, I have left my boy ſo much, and my daughter a coach, perhaps. Ah! well, your ſon and daughter may ride in that coach poſt to the devil. ——

I really believe a diſputing devil is one of the worſt devils that can be brought into God's church; for he comes with his gown and book in his hand; and I ſhould always ſuſpect the devil when he comes in his gown and band. ——

I remember when I was preaching at Exeter, a ſtone came and made my forehead bleed; I found at that very time the word came with double power to a labourer that was gazing at me, who was wounded at the ſame time by another ſtone: I felt for the lad more than for myſelf, went to a friend, and the lad came to me; Sir, ſays he, the man gave me a wound, but Jeſus healed me; I never had my bonds broke till I had my head broke. ——

When I was ſixteen years of age I began to faſt twice a-week for thirty-ſix hours together, prayed many times a-day, received the ſacrament every Lord's-day, faſting myſelf almoſt to death all the forty days of Lent, during which, I made it a point of duty never to go leſs than three times a-day to public worſhip, beſides ſeven times a-day to my private prayers: yet I knew no more that I was to be born again in God, born a new creature in Chriſt Jeſus, than if I was never born at all. I had a mind to be upon

upon the ſtage, but then I had a qualm of conſcience: I uſed to aſk people, Pray, can I be a player, and yet go to the ſacrament, and be a Chriſtian? O, ſay they, ſuch a one, who is a player, goes to the ſacrament; though, according to the law of the land, no player ſhould receive the ſacrament, unleſs they give proof that they repent: that was Archbiſhop Tillotſon's doctrine. Well then, if that be the caſe, ſaid I, I will be a player; and I thought to act my part for the devil as well as any body. But, bleſſed be God, he ſtopped me in my journey. I muſt bear teſtimony to my old friend, Mr Charles Weſley; he put a book into my hands, called, *The life of God in the ſoul of Man*, whereby God ſhewed me, that I muſt be born again, or be damned. I know the place; it may be ſuperſtitious, perhaps, but whenever I go to Oxford, I cannot help running to that place where Jeſus Chriſt firſt revealed himſelf to me, and gave me the new birth. ——

I remember I heard good Dr Marryat, who was a good market-language preacher, once ſay at Pinner's-hall, (I hope that pulpit will be always filled with ſuch preachers), *God has got a great dog to fetch his ſheep back*, ſays he. Don't you know that when the ſheep wander, the ſhepherd ſends his dog after them to fetch them back again? ſo when Chriſt's ſheep wander, he lets the devil go after them, and ſuffers him to bark at them."

In one place where Mr W. reprehends the *ſour* unamiable Chriſtian, he uſes the ludicrous metaphor of "grace grafted on a crab ſtock;" but this is not new.

Theſe ſermons ſeem all to have been delivered not long before Mr Whitefield's laſt departure for North America; where he died, and "has not left behind him his fellow." M.

These ſermons bear the image and ſuperſcription of the preacher to whom they are aſcribed. —"A bleſſed miniſter of Chriſt, in Scotland, [ſays the preacher], told me a ſtory he knew for truth, of a dreadful anſwer a poor creature gave on her deathbed; for the Scotch, except the people of New-England, are the moſt knowing people in religious matters, perhaps any where. This perſon, when dying, was aſked by a miniſter, Where do you hope to go when you die? Says ſhe, I don't care where I go. What, ſays he, don't you care whether you go to heaven or hell? No, ſays ſhe; I don't care whither I go. But, ſays he, if you was put to your choice where would you go? Says ſhe, To hell. To that he replied, Are you mad, will you go to hell? Yes, ſays ſhe, I will. Why ſo? ſays he. Why, ſays ſhe, all my relations are there. The dear miniſter of Chriſt preached after her death, told the ſtory, and aſked, is it not ſhocking to hear a woman ſay ſhe would go to hell becauſe her relations were there. Why, you that are unregenerate muſt go to hell: for all your unregenerate relations are there; your father the devil is there, all damned angels and damned ſpirits; your brothers and ſiſters are there; as they went one way here, ſo they muſt be baniſhed from Jeſus Chriſt to one place hereafter."

Every one knows, that Mr Whitefield was one of the moſt popular preachers of the age. His diſcourſes, delivered with volubility and vehemence, drew together all the weaker heads, from Spittalfields to Tottenham-court. And we make no doubt, but that he reformed many thoughtleſs and abandoned wretches of both ſexes, eſpecially in the lower claſs of people. But when we come to read and conſider his diſcourſes, what do we find in them? Do we find the great and ſolemn truths of Chriſtianity, ſober ſenſe and manly reaſoning, awful and ſtriking repreſentations of the laſt judgement, heaven and hell, awakening admonitions and important precepts, or, in a word, an imitation of our Saviour's mild and perſuaſive reaſoning in his evangelical diſcourſes? Alas! the ſermons before us, which drew to the Tabernacle ſo many thouſands in this *wiſe* metropolis, conſiſt only of ſome few ſerious and ſober exhortations, mixed with idle, and ſometimes ludicrous ſtories, incoherent effuſions, and pitiful balderdaſh. So that, with reſpect to this famous preacher, we can only ſay, that he weakened the head, while he reformed the heart. C

A plan for the government of the provinces of Bengal. Addreſſed to the Directors of the Eaſt-India company. 2 *s.* Wilkie.

THis writer, who is ſaid to be Sir John Dalrymple, author of the *Memoirs of Great Britain* [xxxiii. 689.], begins his addreſs to the Directors as follows.

"Beſides your other great Indian ſettlements, you have in your provinces of Bengal, fifteen millions of ſubjects, thirty-three thouſand troops, all com-

manded by Britiſh officers, and three millions and a half of preſent revenue, not to mention to what that revenue may be hereafter raiſed. The Eaſt-India company pays annually to the intereſts of the public debts of England, one million ſix hundred thouſand pounds; from which laſt circumſtance alone, it is plain that England and India muſt ſtand or fall together: for if that ſum ſhould be withdrawn from the creditors of the public, the public muſt either become bankrupt, or ſuch a load of new taxes be laid upon induſtry, as could not fail to cruſh it entirely; and either of theſe calamities, in a nation intoxicated with proſperity, might be attended with a revolution in government itſelf. From the ſea, your poſſeſſions are open to the attacks of France, which, in the iſland of Mauritius, has ten French regiments, and a vaſt force of native militia, and perceives now at laſt the tender, perhaps mortal, part of her enemy. Behind you, on the continent, lie hoſtile and injured princes, the objects equally of your ambition and fear. In the provinces of Bengal, not to mention others, there are diſorders in every department. Such is the ſtate of your affairs. His Majeſty's ſpeech to parliament [46.], and your juſt attentions to your truſt, flatter the public, that a ſyſtem of regulations is intended, to ſecure the advantages you poſſeſs, to prevent the dangers you are expoſed to, and to remedy diſeaſes, which all men, of all parties among you, acknowledge need remedies. The intereſts of human nature, of England, of that ſociety you direct, which, under the ſimple name of a company, is a mighty republic, and perhaps of your ſovereign's family, in future ages, are now in the hands of the legiſlature, and in yours."

Our author next proceeds to lay before the view of the Directors, the paſt and preſent ſtate of Bengal; and then ſubmits to their conſideration the following plan of government, comprehending the political, military, and civil eſtabliſhment.

"The great defect of your government in the Eaſt Indies, independent of the late defects ariſing from a double government, is, that the legiſlative, executive, judicial, fiſcal, and military powers, are all lodged in the ſame perſons; and that theſe perſons have, moreover, an intereſt in the objects of their powers. The Preſident and Council make the law. They enforce that law. They judge of it: for with regard to criminal juriſdiction, they are juſtices of peace, and commiſſioners of oyer and terminer and gaol-delivery, and name the ſheriffs, and conſequently the juries, ſo that they are at once accuſers and judges; and with regard to civil juriſdiction, they, upon vacancies, appoint all the judges, except thoſe who cannot decide matters above forty ſhillings; they remove them*; and upon an appeal they are a court of *dernier reſort*, from which no appeal lies in caſes under four hundred pounds. They regulate the revenues; for by their officers they fix the quantum of the land-rents to be exacted. They command the troops. And though the chief objects of their power are trade and revenue, they are engaged in trade in their own names, and are ſaid to have an intereſt in the collection of the revenues by their *Banyans*, who ſerve in the double capacity of collectors for the company, and of ſervants to them.

If human invention can contrive a ſyſtem of government more open to abuſe, I am miſtaken.

The union of the executive, legiſlative, judicial, and military powers, in one man, or body of men, form a complete ſyſtem of deſpotiſm. The junction of the judicial and fiſcal powers in the perſons of the Roman knights, in the provinces, ruined the Roman provinces. Both united in the perſons of merchants, is deſtructive in the laſt degree to your commercial intereſts. How could the King's taxes be paid in England, or trade flouriſh, if the collectors and commiſſioners of exciſe were all compoſed of brewers; the board of cuſtoms, with their officers, were engaged in the trade of exports and imports; and the twelve judges of England were manufacturers, ſhopkeepers, merchants, brokers, dealers in exchange, changers of money, inſurers, and money-lenders at unlimited uſury?

The executive power ſhould therefore be lodged in the Preſident of Calcutta, under the controul of the Directors, or Company at large. All acts of ſtate ſhould run in his name. He ſhould have the

* Upon removal, the judge indeed has an appeal to England; but the higheſt judge's ſalary is only twenty-five pounds, and it is not worth his while to bring an appeal.

power

power of declaring war, ſending ambaſſadors, ordering the iſſue of treaſure for public purpoſes, pardoning criminals, with the other common functions of the executive part of government. He ſhould have the title of *Subahdar*, with all the pomp of a Subahdar's court; and, to preſerve the old forms of government in the eyes of the natives, the different officers of the company might have the titles of the correſpondent officers in the country. But to remind the new Subahdar that he is mortal, and may be called to an account, no order that he gives ſhould be obeyed, unleſs it be in writing; and all his orders ſhould be regiſtered in a private daily regiſter, kept by a proper officer, with the reaſons ſubjoined which induced him to give the order; and this regiſter ſhould be tranſmitted annually to England.

The legiſlative power, or that of making laws, ſhould be lodged with a Great Council eſtabliſhed at Calcutta, which ſhould aſſemble once a-year at a ſtated time, ſit there for a certain number of days, and be aſſembled at any other time when the Preſident thinks the public ſervice requires it. The Council ſhould be compoſed of deputies from a certain number of councils to be eſtabliſhed in Bengal by the company, and the numbers of the deputies be proportioned to the importance of their councils. Every deputy ſhould have an equal voice with another.

Upon the laws made by this Council there ſhould be two negatives; the one in the Preſident, the other in the Directors, or General Company. If the Preſident aſſents, the law ſhould have force until it receives a negative from England. But no law affecting life or limb ſhould be good, until confirmed in England.

Before the annual General Council meets, or the Preſident occaſionally calls one, he ſhould write to the Provincial Councils an account of the buſineſs he is to lay before them; or where it is of ſuch a nature as to require ſecreſy, he ſhould inform them of that circumſtance. The deputies ſhould carry with them the opinions of their own councils in writing, to be laid before the Great Council; but ſhould follow them or not, according to their beſt judgement, upon hearing the ſentiments of others at the General Council. Beſides the buſineſs which the Preſident lays before the Council, the deputies may propoſe what buſineſs they think proper. Every deputy is to regiſter his opinion, with his reaſons, to be tranſmitted annually to England.

The deliberations of the Council ſhould be open, unleſs where the Preſident thinks that ſecreſy is required; and even in that caſe a majority of the Council may order the doors to be thrown open; and any man, by himſelf or his counſel, ſhould be at liberty to be heard againſt any law that is paſſing.

The Preſident and the Council, jointly, ſhould manage the commercial intereſts of the company in Bengal, and alſo the intereſts of the company ſo far as theſe are connected with their other governments and dominions in India; but ſhould neither of them be engaged in trade, or the collection of the revenues, by themſelves, or by others for them; nor ſhould they be judges.

The Preſident and two thirds of the Councils ſhould be named by the company, the remaining third of the Councils by the King, and one third of the deputies at the General council ſhould be named by that part of the Council which was named by the King*.

The office of Preſident ſhould be during the pleaſure of the company; and that of the Council, ſhould be during the pleaſure of the King and of the Company reſpectively. The Council ſhould fill up their own vacancies by ballot, but have no power to force any perſon to accept. The election ſhould ſtand good, if a new nomination does not come from the King or Company reſpectively, by the return of the fleet which carries an account of the vacancy.

* If the Preſident was named by the King, two thirds of the Council would probably oppoſe him, under the common pretence, or miſtake, that they were defending their employers rights in oppoſing the ſervant of the crown. Beſides, a Preſident named by the crown would be an unfit perſon to preſide at the management of the commercial intereſts of the company.

I have heard it objected, That the powers of the Preſident are too great to be intruſted in any one perſon; and that it would be ſafer to lodge them with three perſons, whoſe reſolutions ſhould be directed by a majority. But the experience of all ages may ſhew us, that as a bad man is generally a coward, he is more afraid to do wrong when he acts ſingly, than when he can ſcreen himſelf behind others.

Men

Men originally good, are ſometimes intoxicated by ſucceſs; and men originally bad, ſometimes have the power to conceal that they are ſo: the Councils therefore ſhould have a right to purge their ſocieties by throwing out unworthy members from amongſt them; but a very large proportion of the Council, ſuch as four fifths, ſhould concur in the judgement, and there ſhould lie no appeal from it. He who has loſt the good opinion of four fifths of his acquaintance, has forfeited the rights of human nature. This check would keep in awe the bad, but inflame the good with a high and generous pride, the very beſt quality which a man can poſſeſs.

In matters of private property or injury, the Preſident, Council, and Judges, ſhould be anſwerable to the company's courts of juſtice. For their public conduct, the Preſident and Council, and higher Judges, hereafter to be mentioned, ſhould be anſwerable in England, only to the King's courts, at the inſtance of the private party. But to prevent the private party, or company, from ſcreening offenders, the Attorney-General of England ſhould have a power of proſecuting either in the King's-bench, or before the King and Council, not only wrongs done to private perſons under colour of authority, but for diſobedience of the company's lawful orders, and for breaches of covenants by their ſervants, and other offences againſt the charters of the company.

Courts of juſtice ſhould be both provincial and ſupreme. The Bengal provinces ſhould be divided into a number of diſtricts, perhaps thirty. Over each of theſe a judge ſhould be appointed, with powers ſimilar to thoſe of the ancient ſheriff in England, or the preſent ſheriff in Scotland. He ſhould, under the title of *Zemindhar*, keep his court one week in ſix, and judge in all cauſes within his diſtrict. If he is abſent during the five weeks of receſs, and execution is needed, application may be made to one of the neighbouring Zemindhars; who, for that purpoſe, muſt contrive their revolutions ſo, that in every ſix diſtricts one judge ſhould be continually ſitting. But the litigation itſelf muſt always be commenced in the diſtrict in which the ſubject of it lies.

The Engliſh Zemindhar ſhould judge between European and European, and between European and native. All ſuits below twenty pounds ſhould be determined, in preſence of this provincial judge, by two arbitrators choſen by the parties; and, where theſe diſagree, by an umpire to aſſiſt them named by the judge; but who muſt be acceptable to the parties; for if that umpire is objected to by either, each may name one, and the preference be left to lot: and the judgement ſhould be final. This is a mode of determination much practiſed by the natives*; and we need not be aſhamed to learn ſome laws from a people who had laws ſome thouſands of years before we had any.

In civil queſtions above twenty pounds, the Engliſh Zemindhar ſhould judge by himſelf, and, as is the practice in the company's ſettlements, without a jury.

At Calcutta there ſhould be a court of twelve ſupreme judges, to determine upon civil, criminal, and revenue matters, whoſe office ſhould be for life. Theſe ſhould go circuits, two judges upon each circuit; and diſputes between Europeans, or between Europeans and natives, above twenty pounds, be brought before them, either by appeal from the Engliſh Zemindhar; or, in the firſt inſtance, to be determined directly before them; and, except in criminal matters, without a jury. If they find difficulty in the caſe, they may carry it for aſſiſtance before the great court at Calcutta. If the cauſe comes by appeal from the Engliſh Zemindhar, the judgement at the circuit ſhall be final within five hundred pounds; but above that ſum, ſubject to appeal to England within a limited time.

By this conſtitution, the three great objects of law, crimes, property, and revenue, are committed to the hands of one court, and the powers of common law and equity are likewiſe conjoined in it. This is done for the ſake of that ſimplicity and facility which is neceſſary to gain the confidence of new ſubjects. But if this be thought a defect, the judges may be divided into three courts, like thoſe of Weſtminſter hall, and a Chancellor appointed.

The Zemindhar in his province, and the ſupreme judges in their circuits, ſhould have an equal number of Indian aſſeſſors, ſitting with them in court, to give them information concerning the law and uſage of India, when the diſpute is connected with theſe, and to ſerve as interpreters.

* Mr Holwell's Indian Tracts, p. 137.

The

The courts of the Engliſh Zemindhar, and the ſupreme court, ſhould have each an *accuſator publicus*, like the Attorney-General, to proſecute crimes for the public, when the private party neglects it. He ſhould be appointed by the Preſident of Calcutta, and no other accuſer, in theſe courts, be allowed.

Criminal proſecutions may be brought, in the firſt inſtance, either before the Engliſh Zemindhar, or the ſupreme courts at their circuits. But in all criminal caſes, the judge ſhould proceed by a jury; for the jury in criminal caſes was the thought of a God, in pity to mankind. In criminal proſecutions againſt a native, one half of the jury ſhould be natives. Mr Vanſittart uſed to give this privilege to the natives, and his memory is adored amongſt them for it.

The verdict of a jury in a criminal caſe ſhould be final, except in caſes of death; and in theſe an appeal ſhould lie to England.

When a Briton ſuffers death, it ſhould be with unuſual pomp and formalities of juſtice, ſo as to ſtrike the natives with the importance of the life that is ſacrificed, and, in their pity for the ſufferer, make them forget the crimes of his countrymen.

There ſhould be no juſtices of peace. There are four thouſand judges in France, and perhaps ten times that number in China; the conſequence is, that, in theſe countries, courts of juſtice are ſhops of venality for injuſtice. Mr Vanſittart's narrative preſents a cruel picture, how the little powers of little men may be abuſed when there is nothing to oppoſe them.

The ſheriff ſhould be named by the Britiſh inhabitants within the provincial diſtrict, or perhaps his duty might be intruſted to the provincial Zemindhar.

Perhaps it would be found for the advantage of the company, and of all thoſe who reſide in their dominions, that appeals for Indian affairs in England ſhould be heard by a particular court of commiſſioners to be eſtabliſhed for the deciſion of Indian appeals, whoſe deciſions ſhould be annually reported, and publiſhed by an officer under the direction of the court. The fatigues of the preſent great courts of law are already too great.

The firſt nomination of Zemindhars and ſupreme judges ſhould be made by the King; or, if people will not truſt a ſovereign who is bound by the laws as well as themſelves, it might be made by the Chancellor and twelve Judges. Vacancies among the Zemindhars ſhould be filled up by the ſupreme judges of Calcutta, who, from their circuits, muſt be beſt able to judge of the qualifications of practitioners. The offices of theſe Zemindhars ſhould be revocable by the judges. The vacancies of the ſupreme court ſhould be filled up by the Preſident of Calcutta, and ſtand good unleſs recalled, on the return of the next fleet, by the King or company reſpectively, the King having one nomination out of three. The Commiſſioners of Indian appeals at London, if that mode of appeal ſhould be choſen, ſhould be appointed by the King.

The evidence and heads of the argument, in all judicial proceedings above twenty pounds value, ſhould be recorded, and be intitled to credit in England.

The evidence, in writing, ſhould be ſigned by the witneſs, or, when he cannot write, by the clerk, in court, or commiſſioner under the court; and the heads of the argument ſhould be ſigned by the counſel, or other perſons whom the parties employ.

No judge or barriſter, in his own name, or by others for him, ſhould be engaged in trade, or in the collection of the revenues; and no judge ſhould be of the council.

Diſputes between the natives themſelves ſhould be decided by the ordinary courts of the country, and by the laws of the country: but an appeal ſhould lie, either to the Indian aſſeſſors of the ſupreme judges at the circuits, or to all theſe aſſeſſors formed into one court at Calcutta; and in both caſes, one of the Engliſh judges ſhould ſit as aſſeſſor. The aſſeſſors and Indian judges ſhould all be appointed by the ſupreme judges at Calcutta, and their commiſſions ſhould be revocable by two thirds of the Engliſh judges.

Complaints againſt the Indian judges or aſſeſſors, for abuſe of office, ſhould be tried by the twelve judges, and their aſſeſſors, formed into one court. The proſecutor ſhould be only the private injured party: but when he fails, he ſhould pay full coſts and damages.

The Indian government having ſubſiſted for thouſands of years in great proſperity, there muſt be either written laws in that country, or traditionary uſages; and

and theſe muſt be either general through Bengal, or particular in particular diſtricts. They ſhould all be collected into codes, for the uſe both of Indians and Europeans; and in the ſame manner, a ſhort code of thoſe Engliſh laws which are more immediately in uſe in India, ſhould be collected, tranſlated, and lodged with the Indian judges and aſſeſſor." *Lond. Chron.*

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

A decad of ſermons, preached at Cheſham in Buckinghamſhire: intitled, 1. The miracle of languages. 2. Salvation brought by grace. 3. 4. The returning flock of Chriſt. 5. The allegory of new wine. 6. The allegory of concealed jewels. 7. The requeſts of the righteous granted. 8. 9. Happy afflictions. 10. Glorious adoption By Thomas Spooner, miniſter of the goſpel. 5 s. bound. *Dilly.* —— The author appears to be warmly affected by, and intereſted in, religious truth, however he may be miſtaken as to his particular views and explication of ſome parts of it. — He is in the high Calviniſtical principles, and no doubt firmly perſuaded of their truth. M.

The birth, death, and reſurrection of Chriſt, and the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt upon the Apoſtles, conſidered in four ſermons, preached on Chriſtmas-day, Good-Friday, Eaſter, and Whitſunday. By John Ditney, L.L. B. rector of Panton, and vicar of Swinderby, Lincolnſhire. 1 s. 6 d. *Cadell.* —— Declamatory diſcourſes. The author writes with great candour and charity towards thoſe who differ from him; though he thinks proper to attack the Methodiſts. M.

A comment upon ſome remarkable paſſages in Chriſt's prayer, at the cloſe of his public miniſtry, &c. 2 s. *Johnſon* —— To entertain juſt, honourable, and worthy ſentiments of our Saviour, is certainly a matter of the greateſt importance; as all miſtaken notions of him will proportionably affect the cauſe of Chriſtianity, and, conſequently the happineſs of mankind. That our ideas of Chriſt are to be taken from the ſcriptures, is univerſally allowed; but the paſſages which relate to his nature, or his perſonal character, are ſo very differently underſtood, that there is hardly one circumſtance in which the generality of Chriſtian writers are agreed. Some have thought, that he was a mere man; others, that he was a ſuper-angelic ſpirit; others, that he was the ſupreme Jehovah; and others, that he was both God and man. The author of this tract embraces the firſt of thoſe notions, conſidering him as a mere man, a prophet of the higheſt name and character, eminently raiſed up by God to be the Saviour of mankind. He therefore endeavours to prove, that, under every office and title which he ſuſtained, and through every change of condition which he underwent, the ſacred writings conſider and ſpeak of him as a man, or one who partook of our nature *only*; and, conſequently, that the doctrine of his eternal generation and pre-exiſtence is entirely groundleſs. The paſſage in John xvii. 5. which the author more particularly undertakes to explain, is, he thinks, capable of no other ſenſe but this: "Now, O Father, glorify thou me with the glory, or raiſe me to the greatneſs, which thou, in thine infinite wiſdom and love, haſt decreed and ordained for me before the world was; and which I am perſuaded of, from that paternal affection and regard which thou haſt always ſhewn me." C.

Three diſſertations on life and death By William Jones, rector of Pluckley in Kent. 1 s. 6 d. *Robinſon.* —— Of a practical nature. C.

A diſcourſe on the conſideration of our latter end. By the Rev. Robert Anthony Bromley. 5 s. *Wilkie.* —— A lively writer, free from any tincture of enthuſiaſm, but too fond of the flowery ſtyle. M.

An eſſay on the human ſoul. 1 s. 6 d. *Becket.* —— Not altogether without merit; and the author has talents which admit of cultivation and improvement. M.

Socrates out of his ſenſes; or, Dialogues of Diogenes of Sinope. Tranſlated from the German of Wieland, by Mr Winterſled. 2 vols. 4 s. ſewed. *Davies* —— *Socrates out of his ſenſes* is in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word a philoſopher. C.

An expoſtulatory addreſs to all who frequent places of diverſion and gaming. 6 d. *Buckland.* —— There is a competent quantity of ſcripture, and great piety, but not one ſpark of ingenuity, in this production. C.

A letter to the Rev. Mr Jacob Green, of New Jerſey, pointing out ſome difficulties in the Calviniſtic ſcheme of divinity, reſpecting free-will, divine decrees, particular redemption, &c. and requeſting a ſolution of them. By Hugh Knox, miniſter of the goſpel in the iſland of Saba, in the Weſt Indies. 1 s. 6 d. *Keith*, &c —— This publication ſhews the author to be a conſcientious, pious man, deſirous of attaining the truth, and, at the ſame time, fearful of diſcarding ſome opinions, which he apprehends may poſſibly be juſt, though he cannot himſelf cordially embrace them. His letter, though plain, and unornamented as to ſtyle, breathes a ſpirit of candour modeſty, benevolence, and integrity. He expreſſes his wiſh, that the Proteſtant world would drop invidious nominal diſtinctions. "Though I believe myſelf," he ſays, "more of a *Calviniſt* than an

Arminian,

Arminian, yet I diſclaim both theſe appellations, as I can ſubſcribe to neither of theſe great men throughout. — It is enough if we are *Chriſtians* indeed." M.

Three ſermons, preached before the univerſity of Cambridge, occaſioned by an attempt to aboliſh ſubſcription to the Thirty-nine articles of religion; and publiſhed at the requeſt of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges. By Samuel Halliſax, L L. D. the King's profeſſor of Civil law in the univerſity of Cambridge. Edit. 2. 1 s. *White*, &c. —— The Doctor hath permitted his paſſions to be ſo far engaged in the late tranſactions at Cambridge, relative to ſubſcriptions, that his temper at leaſt, if not his judgement, hath ſuffered much in the conteſt. It might be expected, from the title-page of theſe ſermons, that the affair of ſubſcription was the principal thing diſcuſſed in them; but, in fact, what they chiefly contain, is, a ſuperficial and angry declamation upon ſome particular doctrines. Not content with pouring out his indignation againſt the hereſiarch *Prieſtly*, Dr Halliſax has vented his ſpleen on the innocent opinion, that our Saviour's temptation was tranſacted in a viſion. M.

A ſermon before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Jan. 30. 1772. By Shute Lord Biſhop of Landaff. 6 d. *Payne*. —— Conſidering the ſpirit of the times, we may be thankful for ſo rational and moderate a compoſition. M.

A ſermon before the Houſe of Commons, Jan. 30. 1772. By Thomas Nowell, D. D. principal of St Mary hall, King's profeſſor of modern hiſtory, and public orator in the univerſity of Oxford. 6 d. *Payne*, &c. —— Dr Nowell has preached this diſcourſe a century too late. C. [131]

Critical remarks on the preceding ſermon. To which is annexed the ſermon complete. Printed with the approbation of the ſpeaker, at the expence of a member. 1 s. *Evans*. —— Seems principally deſigned to introduce a ſpurious edition of the ſermon. M.

A letter to the Rev. Dr Nowell, occaſioned by his very extraordinary ſermon before the houſe of Commons. 6 d. *Towers*. —— In this letter the Jacobitical principles of Dr Nowell are properly expoſed, and his falſe aſſertions unanſwerably refuted, from the authentic teſtimony of hiſtory. M.

A letter to the Biſhop of London on his public conduct. 2 s. *Wheble*. —— Charges his Lordſhip with inattention to his clergy, and the duties of his epiſcopal office. Theſe animadverſions ſhew, that an ingenious adverſary can place a moſt reſpectable character in an unfavourable light. C.

Confuſion worſe confounded; Rout on rout; or, The Biſhop of G——'s commentary upon "Rice or Ariſe Evans's Echo from heaven," examined and expoſed. 1 s. 6 d. *Hingeſton*. —— Rice Evans was a crack-brained enthuſiaſt, who lived about the middle of the laſt century. In 1653 he publiſhed an account of his viſions and idle reveries, in a tract which he called, *An Echo from Heaven*. Dr Jortin having mentioned his name in his Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, Bp Warburton, who happened to have the *Echo* in his poſſeſſion, ſent him an extract, with a large commentary upon it, which Dr Jortin inſerted in the Appendix to the firſt book of his Remarks. The Biſhop, inſtead of treating the dreamer with the contempt he deſerves, ſpeaks of him as a prophet, and mentions one of his viſions as a prediction, which, he ſays, "*aſtoniſhes* all who carefully conſider it." — The pamphlet which we have now before us is written in ridicule of the Biſhop's commentary. But the learned and facetious author takes notice of ſeveral other comments, criticiſms, poſitions, and paradoxes, which are to be met with in his Lordſhip's multifarious productions. C.

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

The general hiſtory of Polybius. Tranſlated from the Greek by Mr Hampton. Vol. 2. 1 l. 1 s. *Davies*. —— Polybius was a native of Megalopolis, the capital of Arcadia. He was born about 205 years before Chriſt. His father Lycortas was an eminent ſtateſman, and ſupported the ſinking liberty of the Achæan republic, that is, the united ſtates of Peloponneſus, with great magnanimity. From this excellent patriot Polybius received his political inſtruction. The celebrated Philopœmen was his preceptor in the art of war. — After having paſſed a good part of his life among the Romans, he returned to the place of his birth; where, having ſpent ſix years of his life in tranquillity, he died of a hurt which he received by a fall from his horſe, in the eighty-ſecond year of his age. — The works with which he obliged the world were, his General Hiſtory; The Life of Philopœmen, in three books; A treatiſe on Tactics; The Hiſtory of the ſiege of Numantia; An epiſtle to Zeno the Rhodian, relative to the country of Laconia; and a book on the inhabitants of the Torrid Zone. — Of all theſe we have only the firſt five books, with ſome extracts or fragments of the General Hiſtory, now remaining. — The reader will find, in this book, a remarkable integrity, and many excellent obſervations; and in the tranſlation, a faithful and elegant repreſentation of the original. C.

Antiquities of Greece. By Lambert Bos. With the notes of Frederick Leiſner. Intended principally for the uſe of ſchools. Tranſlated from the original Latin by Perceval Stockdale. 6 s. *Davies*. —— This work cannot but be ſerviceable to young ſtudents,

as it will ſpare them the labour of turning over different authors, where the information they ſtand in need of is leſs methodically arranged. C.

The genuine hiſtory of the Britons aſſerted, in a full and candid refutation of Mr Macpherſon's Introduction to the hiſtory of G. Britain and Ireland. By the Rev. Mr Whitaker, author of the hiſtory of Manchester [xxxiii. 206.] 4 s. 6 d. boards. *Dodſley.* —— Mr Whitaker's minute acquaintance with the hiſtory of the Britons, muſt be admitted as a ſufficient qualification for the talk he has undertaken in this work, ſo far as the controverſy is ſupported by written authorities; but we cannot help being of opinion, that he violates probability, in alledging, that the tranſlator of the poems of Oſſian poſſeſſes but a confined knowledge of the Celtic tongue. From what ſource Mr Whitaker derives his own acquaintance with that ancient language, we do not know. He ſeems at different times to be equally converſant with the Gaelic, or Erſe, the Welch, and the Iriſh. It is certainly bold, however, to conteſt with Mr Macpherſon the etymology of words derived from his vernicular tongue. — This work is written with great ſpirit and energy, though we meet with frequent redundancies both in ſentiment and expreſſion. In ſome of his obſervations Mr Whitaker is ſupported by facts; but in general they are chiefly derived from etymology and conjecture. We think Mr Macpherſon, however, is publicly called upon to vindicate his work from the charge of miſrepreſentation brought againſt it by this ingenious writer, the weighteſt part of which is that of wreſting the authority of ſome ancient writers to correſpond with his ſyſtem. C.

An examination of the arguments contained in a late Introduction to the hiſtory of the ancient Iriſh and Scots. 2 s 6 d. *Johnſon.* —— The ſubjects of the Examiner's inquiry are concerning the civilization, the literature, and the alphabet, of the Iriſh, and the origin of the Scots. — His arguments are ingenious, but not deciſive of the controverſy; though, ſo far as that is conducted by plauſible inductions only, they muſt be allowed to operate againſt Mr Macpherſon's determinations; and they ſerve at leaſt to ſhew, in matters of antiquity, how much may be urged by the champions on either ſide. C.

Remarks on Mr Macpherſon's Introduction to the hiſtory of Great Britain and Ireland. 1 s. 6 d. *Whiſton.* —— A dull quibbling piece of criticiſm. The author appears to be extremely orthodox. C.

The memoirs of James Bolland. 1 s. 6 d. *Bladon.*

The genuine life of James Bolland. 1 s. *Axwell.* —— Bolland, late a ſheriff's officer in London, was hanged for forgery in March 1772. From all accounts it appears, that he ought to have been hanged long before, for crimes which, however, the law could not reach. M.

Reports of caſes adjudged in the king's-bench ſince the time of Lord Manſfield's coming to preſide in it. By James Burrow, Eſq; With tables of the names of the caſes, and of the matter contained in them. Vol. 3. fol. [xxviii. 700.] 1 l. 11 s. 6 d. bound. *Lowndes, &c.*

A dialogue between a country-gentleman and a lawyer, upon the doctrine of diſtreſs for rent. By a gentleman of Lincoln's inn. 1 s. 6 d. *Wilkie.* —— Written in that ſort of ſtyle which is peculiar to lawyers.

An appendix to the repreſentation of the injuſtice and dangerous tendency of tolerating ſlavery, &c. [xxxi. 374]. By Grenville Sharp. *White.* [xxvii. 399.]

Conſiderations on money, bullion, and foreign exchanges; being an inquiry into the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh coinage, particularly with regard to the ſcarcity of ſilver, &c. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *L. Davies.* —— This author enters, with diſcernment and accuracy, into the diſcuſſion of ſeveral curious and intereſting queſtions; and has taken great pains in collecting and applying a variety of pertinent and uſeful facts. M.

A ſketch of a plan for reducing the preſent high price of corn and other proviſions, and for ſecuring plenty for the time to come. In a letter to a member of parliament. 6 d. *Hingeſton.* —— We here meet with ſeveral new thoughts, which merit the moſt ſerious conſideration; particularly a propoſal for eſtabliſhing, inſtead of the preſent bounty on exported corn, ſuch a *medium* of bounty as will at once encourage the growth and preſerve mediocrity of prices. For effecting this, he offers a ſcheme which appears to be rational and practicable. M.

The controverſial letters of John Wilkes, Eſq; the Rev. Mr Horne, and their principal adherents; with a ſupplement, containing material anonymous pieces. 4 s. ſewed. *Williams.*

Areopagitica: a ſpeech of John Milton, for the liberty of unlicenſed printing—reprinted from an old edition publiſhed by the author. To which are now added, a dedication to C. Jenkinſon, Eſq; and a preface, by the editor. 1 s. 6 d *Bladon* —— Attacks Mr Jenkinſon with ironical, but dull abuſe. M.

Junius. Small octavo 2 vols. 10 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Woodfall.* —— A complete edition of the very popular and highly-admired letters of the celebrated Junius, printed under the author's inſpection, preceded by a dedication to the Engliſh nation of 10 pages, a preface of 22, and illuſtrated with notes. In the preface we have an ample diſcuſſion of that important branch of our public liberty, the freedom of the preſs; alſo a particular addreſs

addreſs to a GREAT PERSON, expreſſed in the true unreſtrained ſpirit of this daring writer.— The motto prefixed to this edition, is, *Stat nominis umbra.* M.

An appeal to the public, on the ſubject of the national debt. By Richard Price, D D. F. R. S 1 s. 6 d. *Cadell* —— The various calculations given by Dr Price in ſupport of the ſchemes here propoſed for annihilating the national debt, appear, at leaſt to us, far from being ſatisfactory; and we are ſorry to find, in ſeveral parts of this appeal, a kind of miſanthropy, which does little honour to a gentleman of the prieſtdotal function C.

A modeſt defence of charity-children, and the common plan of charity ſchools. By John Wingfield. 1 s. *Bladon.*

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, &c.

Critical account of the ſituation, and deſtruction by the firſt eruptions of Mount Veſuvius, of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabia, &c. In a letter to Count Bruhl, from the Abbé Winckelman, antiquarian to the Pope. *Carnan & Newbery.* —— The account we have of theſe unfortunate cities is, that Herculaneum firſt ſuffered by an earthquake on the 5th of February, A. D. 63, which continued to waſte the adjacent country for many days. Pompeii was entirely ſwallowed up, and a great part of Herculaneum reduced to ruin. But the day moſt fatal was the 1ſt of November, A. D. 79, in the firſt year of the Emperor Titus, when Herculaneum was totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Veſuvius. Pompeii, which had been rebuilt, and Stabia, ſuffered likewiſe the ſame fate. The cities of Italy at this period flouriſhed in all the arts which accompany elegance and luxury: and in painting and ſtatuary they were adorned with the moſt finiſhed works of the Grecian maſters, which have been ſecured by their ſituation from the barbarous ravages of the Goths and Vandals. C. [xxi. 352.]

The natural hiſtory of the tea-tree, with obſervations on the medical qualities of tea, and effects of tea-drinking. By John Coakley Lettſom, M. D. F. S. A. 3 s. *Dilly*

Cautions againſt the uſe of violent medicines in fevers: and inſtances of the virtues of Petaſite root, &c. By J. Hill, M. D. member of the Imperial academy. 6 d. *Dilly.* [xxxiii. 75.]

Nature the beſt phyſician; or, Every man his own doctor. Containing rules for the preſervation of health and long life, from infancy to extreme old age. To which are added, a collection of natural, ſimple, and palatable receipts for the recovery of health, &c. By a lover of mankind, who has made the ſtudy of the human conſtitution his principal employment upwards of twenty years. 1 s. 6 d. *Cooke.* —— Monſtrous preſcriptions. C.

An experimental inquiry into the properties of the blood, with remarks on ſome of its morbid appearances, and an Appendix relating to the diſcovery of the lymphatic ſyſtem in birds, fiſh, and the animals called amphibious. By William Hewſon, F. R. S. and teacher of anatomy. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Cadell.* —— The three firſt chapters of this inquiry have already appeared in the Philoſophical Tranſactions; the fourth contains ſome further experiments and obſervations on the ſame ſubject; and the fifth and laſt chapter treats of that ſingular appearance, *a white ſerum of the blood*; which our ingenious author concludes to ariſe from an extraordinary reabſorption of fat from the cellular membrane — The appendix contains Mr Hewſon's claim to the diſcovery of the lymphatic ſyſtem in birds, fiſh, and the animals called amphibious; a diſcovery claimed likewiſe by Dr Monro. [xxxii. 407] M.

Medical Tranſactions, publiſhed by the college of phyſicians in London. Vol. 2. [xxx. 315.] 5 s *Baker.* [121.] —— It affords us pleaſure to find, that the papers in the Medical Tranſactions continue to be ſo judiciouſly ſelected; and we wiſh that thoſe who conduct the other publications for the advancement of natural or phyſical knowledge, would pay the like attention to the utility of what they admit into their collections. C.

Obſervations on Dr Cadagon's diſſertation on the gout and all chronic diſeaſes. By W. Falconer, M. D. 1 s. 6 d *Dodſley.* —— Of all the pamphlets which have appeared in anſwer to Dr Cadogan's celebrated treatiſe, this is the moſt laboured and acute. The author has left no exceptionable doctrine undiſcuſſed with fair argument and candour; and we are of opinion, that he has precluded every other inquirer from proſecuting the controverſy any farther. C.

Reflections and obſervations on the gout. By Sir James Jay, Kt, M. D. 2 s. *Kearſley.*

A treatiſe on the puerperal fever: wherein the nature and cauſe of that diſeaſe, ſo fatal to lying-in women, are repreſented in a new point of view, illuſtrated by diſſections; and a rational method of cure propoſed, confirmed by experience. By Nathaniel Hulme, M. D. 3 s. *Cadell.*

Select caſes in medicine. By Dr Briſbane. 1 s. 6 d. *Cadell.* —— Theſe caſes are related with candour, and afford ſeveral examples of obſtinate diſeaſes being cured by ſimple remedies. C.

A diſquiſition of the ſtone and gravel, and other diſeaſes of the bladder and kidneys. By W. Adams 2 s. *Shatwell.* —— Deſigned to recommend an arcanum for diſſolving the ſtone. C.

[*The reſt of the books deferred.*]

Spoken at the exhibition of CHARITY-PLAYS at ABERDEEN.

[*Aberdeen, March* 9. Deeply affected with the uncommon diſtreſs to which the late ſtorm had reduced ſome hundreds of labourers and their families round this place, and emboldened by the indulgence the feeling and benevolent diſpoſition of its inhabitants gave them reaſon to hope for, a ſet of gentlemen in buſineſs here, propoſed to act the *Revenge*, (a tragedy, written by the author of the Night-Thoughts), for the relief of the ſtarving poor; and this propoſal having met with conſiderable encouragement, was accordingly carried into execution upon Tueſday evening; when, between the acts of a concert, moſt generouſly given by the Muſical Society, in the Maſon-hall, the above tragedy was performed to a very crouded audience. The room was neatly fitted up, the ſtage properly diſpoſed and decorated, and the whole of the entertainment much ſuperior to what could well be expected from a firſt eſſay. After the play, an extempore farce was exhibited, under the name of *The Stationer's Shop*, in which a great deal of native humour produced univerſal mirth, and met with univerſal applauſe. Upon Saturday evening (likewiſe between the acts of a concert) the ſame play and farce were again performed to another crouded audience; in both of which, the merit of the actors appeared manifeſtly heightened; and the promiſe of a third repreſentation, of a comedy, (which will conclude the preſent undertaking), was received with general approbation. To the two former, occaſional Prologues and Epilogues had been ſpoken with propriety by Mr Ewen, who keeps a ſhop in the hardware and toy way, and who, in the Epilogue to the ſecond night, appeared in his own character, and acquitted himſelf with great ſpirit.

Firſt night's play produced,	L. 59	6	3
Second ditto, - -	45	0	0
Donations to Mr Angus, treaſurer to this charitable deſign,	52	9	8
	L. 156	15	11

From which fund 826 families have already had their neceſſities relieved, by an allowance from two to ſix pecks of meal, beſides cash given to thoſe who could not decently be ſerved with meal, and ſtill a handſome balance remains in the Treaſurer's hands, which will be applied with the utmoſt caution and ſtricteſt impartiality, a committee of reputable gentlemen having been charged with, and undertaken the diſtribution.]

PROLOGUE ſpoken the firſt night.

HAil heaven-born Charity! whoſe warm embrace
Shelters and cheriſhes the needy race!
Hail all her votaries! whoſe hearts o'erflow
With bounty's tide, and ſympathetic wo!
And, Oh, thrice hail, ye worthy, and ye fair!
Whoſe ſouls the ſtarving lab'rers hardſhips ſhare!
Who hear, with horror, of their ſad diſtreſs,
And who e'en venture *here*, to make it leſs!
What generous effort in a mind of taſte,
Three precious hours, *in hearing us*, to waſte!
For we, unpractis'd in the ſtage's arts,
Muſt mangle, at the beſt, our different parts.
But no vain-glory has our boſoms fir'd,
'Twas pure benevolence this thought inſpir'd;
From *that alone* we ſome indulgence claim,
We melt with charity—but mind not fame.

EPILOGUE.

NOW the hard penance we've impos'd is paſt,
And your tir'd patience is releas'd at laſt!
Now, by your bounty fed, th' induſtrious poor
Will ſmile, in comfort, o'er their added ſtore.
Yet be not all your pity *there* confin'd,
But let our errors with their wants be join'd;
For when an actor can *relief* afford,
He labours in the vineyard of the Lord.

PROLOGUE ſpoken the ſecond night.

ENcourag'd by indulgence without bounds,
Again we treſpaſs on dramatic grounds;
Again leap o'er the fences of the ſtage,
And war with every law of action wage.
Yet not one cruel ſoldier here you ſee;
We take the field—a ſuttler's company!
By you ſupported, we prepare the treat,
And at your kind deſire, invite the poor to eat.

EPILOGUE.

AVaunt dull Epilogues, with moral lays,
Muſt we ſay grace before and after —— plays?
Once more, *John Ewen*, Ladies, ſee before ye,
And, in my private character, pray hear my ſtory.
Twenty to one, it is already ſaid,
That I no longer ſhall continue trade;
But that my wits and induſtry will fly
Along with Carlos*: —— That, alas! poor I
Shall leave my buckles, necklaces, and rings,
To play the fool,—and ſtrut with tragic kings.
So, idle rumours to deſtroy, my plot is,
Ladies and Gentlemen, to give you notice,
That I'll be ever proud to ſerve the fair
With precious ſamples of my beſt—hard ware.
For, from the articles in which I deal,
I can ſupply them all from head to heel.

* *The part Mr Ewen acted in the play.*

And,

And, undiſguis'd by any flatt'ring art,
I'd rather ſome ſweet nymph would prize my heart *,
Than that like Garrick I ſhould act my part.
Much I could add, had I but hopes to gain ye—
But ſee! the Schivas carrier waits † to entertain ye.

* *Shewing a ſhirt-buckle in the ſhape of a heart.*
† *A humorous* take-off *in Broad Buchans by Mr Ewen.*

PROLOGUE ſpoken the third night, March 26.

The entertainment this night, The Regiſter-office, *a comedy, by J. Reed; and,* The Lying Valet, *a farce.*

IMpreſs'd with all that gratitude can feel!
Free'd from the woes you've kindly join'd to heal,
By me the poor a thouſand bleſſings ſend
To you and yours! may comforts without end
Still on the fair and generous attend.
Unwilling to incroach on what you gave,
For one night longer we your patience crave.
Some coſt's incurr'd, in ſpite of all our care,
Would draw a little from each wretch's ſhare;
Which to prevent, again we call you here,
To mark your goodneſs in our *Regiſter!*
But ſtay! to higher powers this taſk is given,
And your names enter'd in the book of heaven.

EPILOGUE.

WHat tho' our fondeſt hopes are much o'erpaid!
What tho' your candour ſmiles on parts miſplay'd!
Yet warn'd by wiſdom, we renounce the ſtage,
And tear at leaſt one line from Folly's page.
There lie our gaudy and our borrow'd plumes;
Each actor *now* the tradeſman re-aſſumes,
Buries the *mimic art* beneath this pall,
And humbly begs you'll join the funeral.
Farewell Thalia! Oh! farewell Melpomene!
And for the future—*Dirige nos Domine!*

The Epilogue ſcene had a fine effect. A funeral pall was fixed on the ſtage, under which were placed ſwords, daggers, and maſks, as emblems of Tragedy and Comedy. All the actors appeared in their ordinary cloaths, with the dreſſes they wore in the play in their hands, which, when the ſpeaker pronounced theſe words, "There lie our gaudy and our borrow'd plumes," were thrown in a heap upon the ſtage. The words, "*Dirige nos Domine,*" was ſet to muſic in three parts by Mr Peacock, and ſung in chorus by the performers.

The applauſe theſe temporary actors met with, was not only a tribute due to the charity of their deſign, but likewiſe to their real merit upon the ſtage. The wiſhes of the candid were more than fulfilled,—the expectations of people of judgement were much ſurpaſſed.

By the concerts, and other contributions, 180 l. has been collected; and the diſtribution of that ſum in meal and money has been made by a ſociety of gentlemen whoſe impartiality and intelligence deſerve the higheſt commendation from the benefactors to this ſcheme, and whoſe trouble ought to meet with the utmoſt gratitude from the relieved.

A letter received from a gentleman in Edinburgh, incloſing a guinea-note for this charitable fund, addreſſed to the gentleman who performed the part of Don Carlos *in the* Revenge.

IPraiſe your *acts* with warm approving heart,
And wiſh to know the actor of *each* part.
Your plays were acts of charity indeed;
The cold to warm, the hungry ſoul to feed.—
'Twas nobly done. Each feeling mind approves;
Nor ſtops it there:—to *imitate* it moves.
Accept my mite.—I give it with good-will,
For, know, I am an Aberdeen's-man ſtill.
And joy it gives to read your pleaſant ſtory,
By which you raiſe your own,—and city's glory.
Go on, good Sir, with ſucceſs act once more;
This ſeaſon calls for *freſh* ſupply of ſtore.
The chilling eaſt winds blow, and ſnows return,
'Tis therefore fit our charity ſhould burn.
The brave example you have ſet may ſpread,
And thence the poor in *every* place be fed.
Our honour'd town has often ta'en the lead *,
And taught true wiſdom—on both ſides the Tweed.
Nor was it love of fame *their* boſoms fir'd,
Yet fame attends what *honour* hath inſpir'd.
Fame hath not been *your* object, either;—true;
Yet *it* will crown your company and you.
With *Aberdeen* ſhall other cities vie,
And brighten "with Don Carlos in their eye;"
The rich and good ſhall join in ſocial ſtrife,
And thus "ſhut out the preſſing ills of life."

* [xvi. 594. xvii. 512. 49. xxi. 661. xxv. 522. xxvi. 20. 635. xxvii. 54.]

AN EVENING-ELEGY.

TO murm'ring ſtreams, to lonely twilight groves,
Let us from noiſe and vanity retire;
Thoſe the rapt ſoul of contemplation loves,
And there the Muſes tune th'harmonious lyre.

While others, fond to ſooth ſome miſtreſs' pride,
With undue praiſes her attention feed;
Revealing thus the ſecret they would hide,
How ſmall her worth, that ſhe ſhould flatt'ry need!

(The roſe's red, the lily's white they take,
The ſolar luſtre, and the ſpicy air;
With all that may a beauteous phantom make,
And then that it was drawn from her declare.)

Arabia's fragrance to reſtore be mine,
Thy radiance, Sun! again ſhall dim the view;
Still the fair lily's gloſſy ſlow'r ſhall ſhine,
And thou ſhalt, roſe, thy modeſt bluſh renew.

While

While from the ſprays harmonious numbers greet
The raviſh'd ear, and ſoftly breathes the wind;
How well this path, untrod by vulgar feet,
Suits with the ſerious muſing of the mind!

Led on by thee to what ennobles man,
Oh Solitude! which giddy mortals flee;
Philoſophy has oft improv'd her plan,
Divinity has caught a ray from thee.

If, in the world, men follow Vice at large,
If Wealth be us'd with inſolence alone;
If Want on Greatneſs may its mis'ries charge,
Oh! let me live and die the world unknown.

A little cottage on a riſing green,
With bleating ſheep around, and gurgling ſprings,
If there Content reſide, with laughing mien,
Exceeds the lofty palaces of Kings.

What is it riches can the mind ſupply?
They ſeem replete with joy, but only *ſeem*;
They vaniſh ere their ſhort-liv'd maſters die,
Swift as an eagle, airy as a dream.

And yet for theſe we vainly ſigh and toil,
For theſe ſcorn rocks, and dare tempeſtuous ſeas,
In hopes, returning to our native ſoil,
T'enjoy the ev'ning of our days at eaſe.

Swift glides the bark, and proſp'rous blows the gale,
When (lo, how changeable is human bliſs!)
Loud thunders roar, fierce winds the ſhip aſſail,
And whelm it, headlong, in the vaſt abyſs.

Born with a ſoul to rule, and to ſubdue,
Fond of the glitt'ring ſpear, and neighing horſe;
While Fame, that idol, to his ſoul was new,
See the world's victor lie a breathleſs corſe.

From Happineſs, alas, we wander wide,
While on a bubble all our hopes we place;
Who, where the rapid ocean rolls its tide,
A laſting image on the ſand can trace?

To wordy Sages do not ſend me now;
Shew me the man, not prodigal of breath,
Who bears Misfortunes with unruffled brow,
Who mocks at Anguiſh, and who ſmiles at Death.

Go, on the boſom of the Fair recline,
And ev'ry art to raiſe delight employ;
Ev'n in the glowing hour of Love and Wine,
Dull thoughts will riſe, and daſh the cup of Joy.

True Virtue from herſelf derives her light,
Nor to the dance ſhe flies, not ſparkling bowls;
When trouble darkens all the mind, like Night,
They're the mean ſubterfuge of empty ſouls.

Man on this humble ſpot is fix'd below,
And gloomy tempeſts often cloud the ſcene;
Whether her frowns or favours Fortune ſhew,
The wiſe will ſtill preſerve their minds ſerene.

All things, they truſt, that Pow'r diſpoſes well,
By whoſe rich hand the meadows cloth'd appear,
Who the thrill lark inſtructs her throat to ſwell,
And, with the vintage, crowns th' autumnal year.

Through Nature's curious paths, well pleas'd, the ſtray,
Improvement from each object they receive;
In ſtudying her, that they have loſt a day,
Unpaid their pains, they ne'er have cauſe to grieve.

Great map of Beauty! and of Pleaſure ſource!
All meaner objects in thy preſence die;
I loſe their ſight at once, while I diſcourſe,
And, upward borne, I travel to the ſky.

When Morn unbars the chambers of the Eaſt,
Forth, like a Bridegroom, comes the joyous Sun;
(Creation ſmiles, from Night's dark ſhades releas'd,)
In ſplendor deck'd, and glad his race to run.

When now he more than half his courſe has made,
Soft ſhow'rs deſcend, the æther's overcaſt;
With tints ſo fair th' aerial bow's diſplay'd,
The eye could wiſh it might for ever laſt.

When the bright orb ſinks ruddy in the Weſt,
Soon to the nether world its light retires;
Yet with the Moon's pale luſtre we are bleſt,
And count, in the blue vault, a thouſand fires.

Varying their form, for ever gay and new,
In ev'ning-clouds what diff'rent colours glow!
From theſe the vi'lets take their purple hue,
Thoſe ſcatter roſes on the plains below.

Since, then, within this vaſt extended round,
Above, beneath, whate'er the eye can ſee;
In all his works ſuch wond'rous charms are found,
How much more fair muſt the Creator be!

J. S.

TIME, A MORAL SENTIMENT.

To a Young Lady, who retired into a Nunnery, by her own deſire, at fourteen years of age.

THE rolling tide that climbs along the ſhore,
Finding its period, back recoils again;
Its hour return'd, renews its wonted roar,
And ſweeps impetuous o'er the thirſty plain.

But fleeting Time, for ever on the wing,
Purſues futurity, nor knows delay;
Still age advances, as the moments ſpring,
No kind reflux delays the circling day.

Onward the ſeaſons take their annual rounds,
And unperceiv'd contract the life of man;
Eternity expands her gaping bounds,
And every minute ends ſome mortal's ſpan.

Thrice happy they, who, Montague, like thee,
Ne'er let the gliding moments paſs in vain;
The nigh approach of Death unmov'd they ſee,
Nor does the awful ſummons cauſe one pain.

No keen remorſe their peaceful boſom knows,
No miſpent hour to view remembrance brings;
Nor memory can one guilty act diſcloſe,
To whet the darts of conſciential ſtings.

Receding life they quit with eager joy,
All heav'n expanding opens on their eyes;
Death only can their mortal parts deſtroy,
Whilſt angels waft their ſpirits to the ſkies.

Drury-Lane. T—— W——s.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

By advices received from Poland in the end of February and beginning of March, it was confidently aſſerted, that the preliminaries of peace between the Turks and Ruſſians were actually ſigned at the head-quarters of Gen. Romanzow's army. Poſterior accounts, however, ſeem to render it doubtful whether that wiſhed-for event be ſo far advanced. Had the fate of war been more equal, an accommodation perhaps might have been eaſier effectuated. But while ſucceſs hath attended the Ruſſians in almoſt all their enterpriſes, the Turks have been baffled in every rencounter. The exultation therefore that naturally accompanies proſperity, probably has made the Ruſſians inſiſt upon ſuch conditions, as the haughty diſpoſition of the Turks, unſubdued by all their misfortunes, will never conſent to. The preliminaries offered by the Turks, but rejected by the Ruſſians, are ſaid to be, That Moldavia and Wallachia be reſtored to the Turks; the Tartars of Crimea, and their neighbours, be declared a free people, exempt from all protection, and their fortreſſes not to be occupied by foreign troops; Turky to pay Ruſſia 80 millions of daallers of Lyons for the expences of the war: Poland alſo to be compriſed in theſe preliminaries; the Confederacy to ceaſe for the future its operations; the nation to hold a free diet, unreſtrained by any foreign troops; and the government of the republic to be regulated and eſtabliſhed on a laſting foundation.

"*Tripoli in Syria, Dec.* 1. We are aſſured that Ali Bey hath formed a deſign to ſeize the command of the caravan from Mecca, an honour annexed only to the dignity of the Pacha of Damaſcus; and that to effectuate his purpoſe, he has marched a numerous army towards that city. Several Pachas have received orders to join the Druſes, to prevent the execution of the above project, which would put a finiſhing ſtroke to the diſaſters of Syria."

"*Conſtantinople, Feb.* 3. The Porte begins to think ſeriouſly of curbing the ambition of Ali Bey, and driving him out of Syria and Egypt, before he gets too ſtrong a footing there; on which account, five or ſix baſhaws have received orders to march againſt him with all the troops they can get together.—A ſtrong report prevails, that Ali Bey hath taken an oath of fidelity to the Ruſſians, by the aſſiſtance of whoſe fleet he hath made himſelf maſter of Cyprus, and ceded to them a port of that iſland. It is further ſaid, that the Ruſſians having a free navigation in the kingdom of Egypt, are going to Alexandria to get proviſions."

POLAND.

"*Dantzick, Feb.* 15. There has been a ſkirmiſh between the Confederates and the corps of Pruſſian troops commanded by Gen. Belling, wherein the former are ſaid to have loſt about thirty men."

"*Warſaw, Feb.* 25. An eſtafette from Dantzick brings an account, that the King of Pruſſia, on the repreſentations of the ſenators of Poliſh Pruſſia, had ſent orders to Gen. Belling, not to exact more from the inhabitants of that province than is abſolutely neceſſary to ſupport the troops; and to take away the piquets of huſſars which are poſted in the invirons of the town of Dantzick [xxxii. 391. 445. 506.] We are further informed from that duchy, that the ſcarcity is ſo great that the inhabitants can hardly ſubſiſt. The number of Ruſſian troops now in Poland is computed at 40,000 men."

"*Breſlau, Feb.* 26. According to the laſt accounts from Cracovia, which are dated the 16th inſt. the Confederates, who have made themſelves maſters of the caſtle, made ſeveral attempts lately to get poſſeſſion of the town, in which they have not yet been able to ſucceed. However, on the 10th inſtant, they ſet fire to two houſes near the caſtle, and, on the 15th, to all the houſes of the fiſhermen, to the number of ſeventy."

"*Hamburg, March* 8. According to the laſt advices from Poland, the Ruſſians have entirely deſtroyed the remains of the little army of Count Oginſki, Grand General of Lithuania, which only conſiſted of 650 men, of whom 500 were killed upon the ſpot, and 150 taken priſoners."

"*Cracow, March* 8. The Ruſſians made an aſſault on the caſtle of Cracow on the 29th of laſt month, which coſt them many men. But the loſs of the beſieged was not leſs. All the deſerters ſay, they had that day three officers and 17 ſoldiers killed, and 70 wounded, among whom were five officers. The ſick and wounded, who are about 100 in number, are in a condition ſo much

much the more deplorable, as they have neither phyſicians nor ſurgeons to take care of and dreſs them, and are in want even of medicines and refreſhments."

"*Dreſden, March* 16. According to letters from Poland, the general Confederacy have publiſhed an univerſal, by which it is ordained, that every tenth peaſant ſhall be conſtrained to inliſt in their troops."

"*Hague, March* 13. Private letters from Warſaw adviſe, that it has long been a matter of ſurpriſe how the Confederates ſupported themſelves, notwithſtanding their great loſſes; and it was generally believed that they were privately aſſiſted by ſome foreign power. This ſuppoſition is at length verified, and it is diſcovered that F——e has, from time to time, ſent them conſiderable remittances, and continues ſo to do."

"*Warſaw, Feb.* 16. Count Weſſel was arreſted while with the Confederates, by order of the court of Vienna, as being one of the chiefs in the conſpiracy againſt our monarch."

"*Warſaw, March* 11. Notwithſtanding tranquillity ſeems again eſtabliſhed in Lithuania, it is not ſo here; for it ſeems as if a freſh attempt was apprehended againſt our ſovereign's life. The Ruſſians are all night under arms, and have placed piquets in all the ſquares, and cannon in all the ſtreets; the caſtle-guard has been reinforced with 100 men; as ſoon as it is duſk chains are put acroſs the gates; and no perſon in a carriage is ſuffered to enter after eight o'clock, nor on foot after ten. It is ſaid, that theſe meaſures are taken on the report of ſome ſpies who have been arreſted, and who ſay, that more than 300 Confederates of Pulawſki's corps are already in the town, and that more are expected ſoon. For which reaſon Gen. Ribikow is aſſembling all the troops he can get, and has poſted a party in our ſuburbs."

"*Warſaw, March* 14. The fear of a freſh conſpiracy being forming againſt our monarch ſeems to increaſe, and makes us live in continual apprehenſions; particularly as the malecontents have attempted ſome bad deſigns againſt the caſtle, where the utmoſt endeavours are uſed to render them abortive. In the interim, Ruſſian troops are daily arriving here from Lithuania."

COURLAND.

"*Dantzick, March* 16. A divorce between the Duke Peter of Courland and the Princeſs Caroline Louiſa of Waldeck has juſt been declared, and an annual penſion of 6000 ducats has been ſettled on the lady." [xxvii. 558.]

RUSSIA.

"*Peterſburg, Feb.* 18. The cold has, for ſome time paſt, been very intenſe. It was for ſome hours at 32 degrees below the freezing point. Many men who were expoſed, ſeveral crows, and one horſe, (which laſt circumſtance is uncommon), were frozen to death." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Peterſburg, Feb.* 22. Adm. Knowles ſet out laſt Monday from hence, with the land and ſea officers who are appointed to execute an enterpriſe which is to take place in the Black ſea at the opening of next campaign. The Empreſs has given this Admiral 600 rubles for his travelling-expences, and has appointed his daughter to be one of her Maids of Honour. It is aſſured, that all the officers, before they go to the place of their deſtination, are to paſs through Jaſſy, to conſult with Count Romanzow, that they may, in concert with that General, take the ſureſt methods to ſucceed in their undertaking."

"*Warſaw, March* 14. Gen. Tottleben has lately been inveſted by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, with the enſigns of the order of St Alexander Newſki. This General is already arrived on our frontiers to take on him the command of all the Ruſſian troops there."

"*Hamburg, March* 27. Letters from Peterſburg mention, that the caſtle of Moſcow was lately burnt entirely down. The damage is computed at 500,000 rubles.

DENMARK.

Nothing authentic has yet appeared concerning the late revolution in this kingdom; the whole remains ſtill involved in the ſame obſcurity as ever: we ſhall therefore continue to inſert ſuch accounts as have a tendency to throw any light upon this dark and myſterious tranſaction.

"*Copenhagen, Feb.* 17. When Mr Keith had an audience of the King, on the 15th inſt. in the preſence of the privy council, he delivered to his Majeſty two letters, one from his Britannic Majeſty, and the other from the Princeſs-dowager of Wales."

"*Copenhagen,*

"*Copenhagen, Feb.* 21. On the 18th Count Struenſee was examined by the Preſident of the Council appointed for that purpoſe: immediately after, the Preſident made known to the King the reſult of the examination; which was, that the Queen had been guilty of infidelity, as well as of many high crimes againſt the ſtate. The King was at the levee, and on hearing the purport of Struenſee's examination, his Majeſty ſhed tears, retired to another apartment, and was ſeen no more that day."

"*Copenhagen, Feb.* 22. Yeſterday the commiſſion of inquiry went to the citadel, and opened their commiſſion in the Governor's houſe for the examination of the ſtate-priſoners. They began with Count Struenſee, who was brought in the Governor's coach about ten o'clock, from his place of confinement, guarded by two ſerjeants and four grenadiers with their bayonets fixed. He had on a blue ſuit of cloaths; and as he had not been ſhaved for five weeks, his beard was very long. At the entrance of the room where the commiſſioners ſat, his chains were taken off, and he was permitted to ſit down during his examination, which laſted till two o'clock, when he was ſent back to priſon; and at four o'clock he was brought again, when his examination continued till after ſeven in the evening. He ſhewed a great deal of uneaſineſs all the time of his going to and coming from examination. All we can learn with reſpect to his examination is, that he denied the charge that was laid againſt him. He was ſhewn the inſtruments of the torture he was to undergo, if he would not confeſs; but he ſaid, they would get little out of him by ſuch means, as he always acted according to his conſcience. One of the commiſſioners fell into a paſſion with him; to whom he replied, "that as he was cool, he hoped they would be ſo too." But at laſt he burſt into tears, confeſſed his guilt, and begged for mercy. When he was ordered back to priſon, he deſired to have a little time allowed him to compoſe himſelf.—Major Falckenſhiold is taken into cuſtody, and guarded in his own houſe by two ſerjeants and four ſoldiers."

"*Copenhagen, Feb.* 25. Laſt Saturday Major de Falckenſhiold was releaſed from his confinement. The ſame day Count de Brandt was brought before the commiſſioners at the citadel, in the ſame manner as Count Struenſee had been before. His chains, which weighed 18 lb. were taken off in the antechamber. When he was brought into the audience-chamber before the commiſſioners, he ſeemed at firſt ſomewhat diſconcerted; but in a little time recovered his ſpirits, and behaved with becoming reſolution. When his examination was finiſhed, that of Profeſſor Berger, the King's phyſician, came on, which laſted above three hours; and he has ſince been allowed the uſe of pen and ink, &c.; but the depoſitions of both the above priſoners remain a ſecret as yet.—By order of the commiſſion, the equipages, horſes, &c. of Counts Struenſee and Brandt, have been ſold by public auction. Count Struenſee was this day again under examination."

"*Hamburg, Feb.* 26. Advices from Copenhagen aſſure us, that the King lately intimated a deſire of ſeeing the Queen his conſort once more; but that his privy council perſuaded him from it."

"*London, March* 14. Advice is received from Copenhagen, that the King of Denmark had again earneſtly intreated to ſee the Queen, but was abſolutely refuſed; upon this he endeavoured to go privately to her, which was diſcovered by the Queen-dowager, who thereupon placed ſome gentlemen about him, whom ſhe could truſt, to watch him night and day, ſo that there is no poſſibility of his obtaining his deſire."

"*Copenhagen, Feb.* 29. Laſt Tueſday the King and the Hereditary Prince took an airing in ſledges through the principal ſtreets of this city, and afterwards went to dine at the caſtle of Roſenburg: the Queen-dowager went thither in a coach after dinner. Their Majeſties viewed the regalia of the crown, and the antiquities depoſited there, and found every thing in very good order."

"*Hamburg, March* 5. The 25th ult. Count Struenſee had his third examination. We are aſſured, that the queſtions to be put to him are in number 630, and that in his three examinations he had not given anſwers to above 200."

"*Copenhagen, March* 1. A ſingular accident has happened within theſe few days, which has produced a dawn of hope for our unfortunate Queen. The Dowager, who is the bittereſt of her enemies, going into her carriage about a fortnight ſince, hurt her leg againſt the ſtep, which inflamed and put on an appearance of mortification; a circumſtance

peculiarly dangerous to a woman at her time of life, (between forty and fifty), and which feemed likely to be attended with fuch ferious conſequences, that the phyſicians and ſurgeons of the court were of opinion that an amputation muſt take place. One Cleveland, an Engliſh ſtudent of phyſic, who has lately paid a viſit to the univerſity, oppoſed the practice of the Daniſh faculty, and declared, he would forfeit his head if he did not preſerve her Majeſty from the effects they had prognoſticated.—The Queen-dowager immediately ſent for him, and put herſelf under his care; and by his adminiſtering the bark, and ſome other judicious treatment, ſhe is now in a fair way of recovery. During his attendance on her Majeſty, he repeatedly, as it is ſaid, mentioned the ſeverity with which the reigning Queen was treated; and it is now certain that her condition is made much more agreeable to her than it has been ſince her confinement."

"*Copenhagen, March* 3. Count de Struenſee underwent his laſt examination on the 29th ult. Count de Brandt hath been examined this day for the firſt time. It is ſaid, that Count Struenſee hath confeſſed to Dr Munter, who is ordered to viſit him in priſon, that he has always been of the ſame ſentiments with the famous Materialiſt La Mettrie.—The 8th of this month the court will go into mourning for four weeks, on account of the death of the Princeſs-dowager of Wales.—On Saturday laſt the King conferred a particular mark of his favour on the Academy of Painting and Architecture, by appointing his brother Prince Frederick to be their preſident."

"*Hamburg, March* 6. After the examination of Mr Berger, profeſſor and firſt phyſician to his Majeſty, leave was given that he might be ſhaved, have the uſe of his own bed and his books, that he might have tobacco, and alſo knives and forks. From hence it is conjectured, that he has cleared himſelf of the crimes laid to his charge. The ſame letters add, that they begin to treat the ſtate-priſoners with more lenity than heretofore, allowing them the uſe of their books; and that the commiſſorial inquiſitors appeared ſatisfied with the openneſs and honeſty of the anſwers given by Count Struenſee in his laſt examination.—The people are very turbulent at Copenhagen. The frequent ordinances publiſhed, forbidding, under the ſevereſt penalties, any perſons being found in the ſtreets, or in the coffeehouſes, in the night, appear to authoriſe the above aſſertion."

"*Copenhagen, March* 7. The commiſſion of inquiſition is cloſely occupied in interrogating Count Brandt.—The following has juſt appeared in one of the public papers of this city, with reſpect to Count Struenſee. "It is very certain that Count Struenſee is convicted of more than one crime. He has confeſſed, in one of his examinations, that he has been guilty of high treaſon, in having, without his Majeſty's knowledge, expedited orders from the cabinet, by which he has made many uſeleſs and dangerous changes. It is farther ſaid, that there has been found among his papers, in his own hand-writing, an account, from whence it is ſtrongly ſuſpected that he has defrauded the royal treaſury of 100,000 rixdollars, for his own uſe, or that of his creatures. There is the greater reaſon for this belief, from there having been found in his bureau, actions to a very great amount; and his appointments, as prime miniſter, not amounting to 3000 rixdollars, he has been too ſhort a time in office to acquire fairly the before-mentioned large ſums."

"*Hamburg, March* 13. Letters from Copenhagen, dated the 10th inſtant, adviſe, that the miniſters of ſtate, Counts de Thott and Schack-Rathlou, ſet out on the 8th for Helſingor (where the Queen is confined) on an important commiſſion."

"*London, March* 12. By a private letter lately brought from Copenhagen, it ſeems there is one M. de Gronicht, a man of deſperate fortune, who has got acceſs to the Queen-dowager, and who, it is ſuppoſed, by her inſtigation, has offered to make a confeſſion of crimes which never exiſted, and to charge the young Queen with intentions ſhe never conceived. To keep up the farce, this villain is ſecured, and put in irons; but perſons of intelligence ſee through the ſcheme, as ſcarcely a day paſſes without a meſſenger being diſpatched to him from the Queen-dowager."

"*London, March* 20. M. de Gronicht was formerly an officer in the Pruſſian ſervice, but committing ſeveral miſdemeanors, he left Berlin, and after wandering through ſeveral countries, he fixed his reſidence at Copenhagen, of which place he is a native. As he found means

to

to get introduced to Struenſee, he obtained a trifling civil employ. Whether from the appearances of the times he had reaſon to ſuſpect that ſeveral revolutions would take place, cannot be certainly known; but as he was frequently intruſted with letters by Struenſee, he kept ſeveral, which, after peruſal, he thought might forward his deſign. When Struenſee was apprehended, Gronicht carried theſe letters to the Queen-dowager's party. They joyfully received what, by having the appearance of evidence, might be made an inſtrument of promoting their iniquitous ſchemes; and in return, Gronicht, under the pretence of being examined, was introduced to the Queen-dowager; to carry on the farce he was committed to priſon, put in irons, and debarred the uſe of pen, ink, and paper. He has been thrice examined, that is, he has had three private interviews with the Dowager and her party. One of the letters which this villain produced, was ſuppoſed to have been written by Struenſee to the young Queen; it is penned in ſuch a manner as to anſwer the purpoſe, and impreſs on the people's minds a belief of the young Queen's criminal conduct. Copies of this letter were ſecretly handed about when I was at Copenhagen; but the ſenſible part of the Danes look upon both copy and original as manifeſtly ſpurious. Sham threats of the torture were urged to Gronicht in order to make him confeſs all he knew; and the Queen-dowager's party boaſt at having now, by his means, diſcovered the whole truth; which they talk, but it is talk only, of laying before the world."

"*Extract of a private letter from Copenhagen.* The ſituation of the poor abandoned Count Struenſee is deplorable. After ſuffering an impriſonment ſevere beyond the conception of an Engliſhman, and enough to break the moſt undaunted ſpirit, he was brought before his judges, or rather his accuſers, loaded with irons, pale from famine, and want of reſt; in a word, a horrid, ſqualid ſpectre. Long did he reſiſt every argument, every threat, that could be uſed to induce him to accuſe the injured Queen. At laſt, they ordered him to be led to the room where the helliſh inſtruments of torture were arranged: on ſight of which, his ſpirit, totally broken and depreſſed, could withſtand no longer; but in an ecſtaſy of grief and deſpair, he cried out in French, "*Human nature cannot bear this!* My honoured, my much injured Sovereign and benefactreſs, forgive my weakneſs therein! Heaven will vindicate your innocence." Then turning to his conductors, he deſired to be led back to this court of inquiſition; and, it is ſaid, confeſſed every thing they wiſhed."

"*Hamburg, March* 20. The court and domeſtics of Queen Caroline Matilda are changed; and at the head of the former is the Lady D'Ahlefeldt. A penſion of 30,000 crowns is ſaid to be aſſigned to her Majeſty. It is added, that the miniſters who were ſent to her at Cronenburg the 8th of this month, were with her only a quarter of an hour, being charged with only one queſtion, to which they were to receive her anſwer. They returned on the 13th."

"*Copenhagen, March* 24. The Counſellor of Juſtice, Struenſee, (brother to the late prime miniſter), has loſt all his courage ſince his examination: He ſays even that he has no longer any underſtanding left, ſo greatly do the interrogatories, which he was obliged to anſwer, diſturb his brain night and day."

"*Hague, March* 24. Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that Col. Keith having demanded a private audience of the King of Denmark, in order to communicate to him certain overtures he had received from the King his maſter, and a day being appointed for that purpoſe, Mr Keith was much ſurpriſed, upon coming into the audience-chamber, to find, inſtead of the King, ſome members of his council of ſtate, who intimated to him, that his Majeſty not being very well, he had charged them to receive what he had to communicate, and give him an account of it. Mr Keith made anſwer, that the orders he had received from his maſter were, to ſpeak to the King in perſon, and not to his miniſters; and that he was not a little ſurpriſed, that after his Daniſh Majeſty had conſented to give him the audience he demanded, he ſhould refer him to his miniſters; which he ſhould not fail to acquaint the King his maſter with; after which he retired very much diſſatisfied with his reception. Theſe letters add, that Mr Keith has declared in a very ſpirited manner, that if the Queen of Denmark is not treated with all the reſpect due to her birth and rank, the King his maſter will not fail to reſent it."

GERMANY.

"*Bonn, March* 2. We are informed from Eyenem, a village about two miles diſtance from Ober-Olm, that the ſhock of an earthquake had been felt there on the 9th of February, at ten at night; but we do not as yet hear of any damage having been done by it. And from Ober-Olm we have received the following very extraordinary relation of an event which happened in that diſtrict between the 10th and 14th of February, when a vineyard, 500 paces long, and from 75 to 100 broad, was removed from an eminence into the valley below, and by the force of its fall raiſed the adjoining plain, with the trees growing on it, in ſeveral places, to the height of twenty feet; and that the earth continued in motion when the letters came away. The damage could not be at that time aſcertained; but there were at leaſt fifteen acres of vineyard ruined, each of which is computed to be worth 160 florins. The road which goes through the vineyard is ſo filled up, that it will take above a month to make it paſſable. The ground where the vineyard was is now entirely a bed of clay. This extraordinary event is ſuppoſed to have been cauſed partly by the ſubterranean waters, and partly by thoſe which deſcend in great quantities from the mountain Klopberg; and probably the great rains which have fallen for ſeveral years paſt have contributed to it." *Lond. gaz.*

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"*Whitehall, March* 24. Advice is received, by a letter from Governor Leyborne to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated at Grenada the 6th of January laſt; as alſo by a letter from Rear-Adm. Mann to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated the 4th of the ſame month, that, in the night of Friday the 27th of December, a fire broke out in the town of St George in that iſland, and that the whole town was before morning reduced to aſhes, except ſome buildings at the careenage, and next the court-houſe and cuſtom-houſe, ſaved chiefly by the activity of ſome ſeamen ſent from on board his Majeſty's ſhips lying off the town. The flames were ſo rapid, that, notwithſtanding the active aſſiſtance given by the officers and private men of his Majeſty's 70th regiment, few of the inhabitants were able to ſave any of their effects; and the loſs is ſuppoſed to amount to upwards of 200,000 l. Sterling. ——As ſoon as the fire was extinguiſhed, his Majeſty's Governor ſummoned the inhabitants to meet together, to conſider what meaſures it might be proper to purſue. A committee was appointed to purchaſe, and collect together in one place, all the proviſions that could be got, that the inhabitants might know where to apply for immediate ſubſiſtence. A ſubſcription was ſet on foot by the Governor for the relief of the poorer ſufferers; to which the merchants and planters contributed with great liberality. Two veſſels in the government's ſervice were diſpatched to the neighbouring iſlands to procure proviſions, one of which returned on the 3d of January with her loading; and every meaſure has been adopted by his Majeſty's Governor that could be deviſed, to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the ſufferers under ſo dreadful a calamity." *Lond. gaz.*

"*St George's in Grenada, Dec.* 29. We are in the utmoſt confuſion here, the whole of the lower town now lying in aſhes; from the Fiſh-market to Dibtenloupe-houſe, leading to the careenage from Lamailles, not a houſe is ſtanding; the row on which the court-houſe ſtands we preſerved with difficulty. The confuſion every one was in is not to be deſcribed, on account of the amazing rapidity of the flames. The fire began about half an hour after eleven o'clock at night, and it was not got under till eight o'clock in the morning. In about nine hours time, it is computed upwards of three hundred houſes were laid in ruins, and many families of moderate fortunes, are reduced to a very indifferent ſituation. The Governor's houſe was ſaved."

"*St George's in Grenada, Jan.* 5. We lately met with the moſt dreadful accident that I ever ſaw, or that I imagine has been ſeen, in the memory of the living, namely, the almoſt total deſtruction of our town by fire. It happened in the houſe of a French baker: his oven taking fire, communicated it to the next houſe; and, as our town is moſtly wooden buildings, the whole trading part of the town was laid in aſhes in five hours and a half. The cuſtomhouſe, a very large wooden building, ſtood on an eminence on the oppoſite ſide of a very narrow ſtreet, the houſes of which the fire

fire totally conſumed; but while it was a good way off, we got ſome able and reſolute men, who, together with myſelf, got ladders, tackles, axes, &c. and leveled thoſe houſes which muſt have taken fire; and when the fire was advancing faſt, blew up one of the largeſt with powder: by ſo doing, and continual watering, we ſaved the cuſtomhouſe, and with it the remainder of the town, which muſt have inevitably been deſtroyed had it not been ſtopped there. I ſaw it on fire three times, by the intenſe heat of the houſes on the other ſide of the ſtreet, and by a miracle put out again. Our loſs is computed to be about 800,000 l. currency, above 500,000 l. Sterling; a ſhocking deſolation! Our houſe ſtood beyond the cuſtomhouſe, and is conſequently ſafe. I loſt nothing more than the inconvenience of having the houſe full of inhabitants, who have no place wherein to lay their heads; and it is but juſtice in us who were ſaved from the general ruin, to contribute all in our power to their aſſiſtance."

Another letter gives the following account. "On the fire appearing at the town of St George, on the 27th of December, Adm. Mann, in the Montague, who had arrived only that day from Antigua, immediately got out an anchor to haul the ſhip off, in caſe the wind ſhifted, and then ſent aſhore ſeveral of his officers, with ninety men, to aſſiſt the townſpeople in extinguiſhing the flames. The officers propoſed to pull down ſome houſes, in order to ſtop the fire from ſpreading; and applied to the Governor, and then to a juſtice of peace; neither of whom would take upon them to give orders for ſo doing. The flames ſpread, and about ſeven eighths of the town was burnt down. The cuſtomhouſe, and the other buildings ſaved, was owing to the activity of the ſailors and ſoldiers. Yet Adm. Mann has been much abuſed, and burnt in effigy, as they blame him for not giving aſſiſtance in time. The St Albans arrived next day, the 28th, and the ſquadron have employed all their boats to catch fiſh for the inhabitants, which are daily ſent aſhore *gratis*: proviſions have alſo been brought in from the other iſlands; ſo that there is no ſcarcity, which at firſt they were afraid of. The houſes which eſcaped the burning are kept open for the entertainment of the ſufferers."

MARRIAGES.

March 1. Lord Montfort, to Miſs Blake, ſiſter to Patrick Blake, Eſq; member for Sudbury.

11. At Edinburgh, William Douglas, Eſq; of Breckonwhat, eldeſt ſon of Sir John Douglas of Kelhead, Bt, and member for the boroughs of Drumfries, &c. to Miſs Grace Johnſton, eldeſt daughter of William Johnſton, Eſq; of Lockerbie.

15. At Dublin, Frederick Lord Boyne, to Miſs Smyth, daughter of Thomas Smyth, Eſq;

28. At St Germains in France, by proxy, the Duke de Fitz James acting in that character, the Chevalier de St George, to a daughter of the Prince of Stolberg, and ſiſter to the Princeſs of Horne. There were three days entertainment given on the occaſion; after which the princeſs ſet out for Italy to her ſpouſe. — Stolberg county is in the circle of Upper Saxony, 58 miles north-weſt of Leipſic, about 20 miles long and 10 broad; and gives name to Counts of an ancient, and once a very powerful family, whoſe domains lie diſperſed, but moſt of them are in the circle of the Upper Rhine. They are ſovereign Counts, of the Lutheran religion; and beſides their large bailywicks in the circle above mentioned, they have the county of Weringerode, in the principality of Halberſtadt; near the borders of which, among the mountains, ſtands the caſtle of Stolberg, which is ſaid to have been built by Otho Colonna, a Roman gentleman, in the time of the Emperor Juſtinian, who gave it the name of *Stolberg*, from the iron mines which he met in the foundation of it.

30. At Mr Fullerton's, Broughton, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Henry Erſkine, Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs Fullerton of Newhall.

BIRTHS.

March 12. At Slains, the Counteſs of Errol, of a ſon.

25. At London, the lady of Lord Greville, of a ſon and heir. [xxxiii. 167.]

P. S. April 3. At Edinburgh, the Counteſs-dowager of Dumfries and Stair, wife of the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Eſq; Advocate, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

July 1771. At Calcutta in Bengal, Mrs Wedderburn, wife of Capt. Wedderburn of Gosford, and daughter of Mr Belſches of Innermay.

In Bengal, the Hon. Patrick Kinnaird, brother of Lord Kinnaird.

Aug. 27. At Fort St George in India, Mrs Anne Hay, daughter of Thomas Hay of Huntington, Eſq; late one of the Lords of Seſſion in Scotland [xvii. 52.], and wife of Capt. William Campbell of the engineers at that place.

On

On his paſſage to Jamaica, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, Thomas Stewart, Eſq; one of the clerks in the ſecretary of ſtate's office.

March 2. In the pariſh of Old Deer, Michael Yool, aged 105.

9. At Edinburgh, Donald Sinclair of Olrig, Eſq;

10. Mr John Stevenſon, late merchant in Port-Glaſgow.

10. At Friedenſtein, after an illneſs of twelve days, in the 73d year of his age, Frederick Duke of Saxe-Gotha, brother of the late Princeſs-dowager of Wales.

12. At Kelly, Mrs Kennedy, wife of James Kennedy, Eſq; of Aughtifardle.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Macleod, ſpouſe of Mr Roderick Macleod, writer to the ſignet.

17. At Edinburgh, Miſs Margaret Pringle, daughter of Walter Pringle, Eſq; late of St Chriſtophers.

17. At London, the Hon. Thomas Leſlie, third ſon of John, ninth Earl of Rothes, and uncle to the preſent Earl.

19. At Perth, Catharine Cochrane, daughter of the Hon. William Cochrane of Kilmaronock, and relict of David Smyth of Methven, Eſq;

19. At Luſs, in the 96th year of his age, Mr James Robertſon miniſter there.

21. At Caſtle-Grant, Alexander Grant, ſecond ſon to James Grant of Grant, Eſq;

22. At Dundee, Eliſabeth Maclauchlane, relict of Angus Campbell, Eſq;

23. At Wigtoun, in Galloway, Mrs Mary Agnew, ſpouſe to Mr William M'Connel, writer in Wigtoun, and daughter of the deceaſed David Agnew of Ochiltree, Eſq;

24. At Braganza, of the ſmall pox, the Princeſs of Braſil, eldeſt daughter of the King of Portugal.

Andrew Dulac, an inhabitant of Privas, aged 105. Before he expired, his wife, aged 103, deſired to be carried to his bed-ſide, embraced him, took an affecting leave, and died two days after him.

25. At her houſe at Banff, Mrs Sophia Grant, third daughter of the deceaſed Sir James Grant of Grant, Bt.

26. At his houſe in York, aged 88, Lt-Gen. Lafcelles, Colonel of the 47th regiment of foot; one of the oldeſt officers in the army.

28. At Queenſberry-houſe, Edinburgh, Lady Margaret Boyle.

28. In Ilbington workhouſe, Eliſabeth Button, aged 105.

30. Robert Earl of Caterlough.

30. At his houſe in Weſtminſter, Colin Campbell of Carquhin, Eſq;

30. At Glaſgow, David Dalziel, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, only ſon of the deceaſed Col. Thomas Dalziel of Beattord.

31. At London, Dr William Broughbridge, aged 112 years, formerly one of the maſters of the Charterhouſe ſchool.

31. At her houſe at Lauriſtoun, near Edinburgh, Mrs Dewar, relict of John Dewar of Canzan, Eſq;

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

March 14. to appoint Molineux Shuldam, Eſq; to be Governor and Commander in chief of the iſland of Newfoundland, and all the coaſt of Labrador, from the entrance of Hudſon's ſtreights to the river St John, including Anticoſti, with other ſmall iſlands on ſaid coaſt, and alſo the iſlands of Madelaine in the gulf of St Laurence.

15. to appoint James Magra, Eſq; Conſul in the Canary iſlands.

21. to grant unto James Macpherſon, Eſq; the offices of Secretary, and Clerk of the Council, of Weſt Florida, in North America, and Regiſter of all grants, patents, and records, in the ſaid province.

28. to appoint William Moore, Eſq; Attorney-General of the iſland of Barbadoes, in the room of Henry Beckles, Eſq. deceaſed;

Edward Morſe, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the province of Senegambia in Africa, in the room of Chriſtopher Milles, Eſq; deceaſed; and

John Fenton, Eſq; Provoſt-Marſhal of the province of Nova Scotia.

War-office, March 2. 1772.

14th reg. of foot: Enſ. John Dalrymple is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice John Neſs; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Brideoake, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Dalrymple; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. John Stanton to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Goldfinch, who reſigns.

Ditto: Enſ. Cornelius Smelt to be Lieutenant, vice John Stanton.

Ditto: Henry Medley Kilvington, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Cornelius Smelt.

16th reg. of foot: Capt. Thomas Fownes, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice John Gwynne, who exchanges.

17th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Samuel Williams to be Captain, vice William Ridge; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Richard Aylmer to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Samuel Williams; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. James Wolfeley to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Aylmer; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Sir James Baird, Bt, to be Enſign, vice James Wolfeley; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Samuel Duer to be Adjutant, vice Richard Aylmer; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Thomas Vanderduſſen to be Quartermaſter, vice John Chave; by purchaſe.

20th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Dalrymple to be Captain, vice John Sponge; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Robert William Wincheſter to be Lieutenant, vice William Dalrymple; by purchaſe

Ditto: John Loyd, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Meggs; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Henry Harrington, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Foley, who exchanges.

21ſt reg. of foot: Capt. Nicholas Sutherland to be Major, vice James Chiſholme; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Capt.-Lieut. James Lovell to be Captain, vice Nicholas Sutherland; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Firſt Lieut. James Bethune to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Lovell; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Second Lieut. Samuel Currie to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice James Bethune; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Robert Burnett, of the 66th reg. of foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Samuel Currie; by purchaſe.

22d reg. of foot: Capt. the Earl of Effingham, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Thomas Buck, who exchanges.

Ditto: Lieut. Charles Layton to be Adjutant, vice Edward Brabazon; by purchaſe.

25th reg. of foot: Joſeph Baddeley, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Goldie; by purchaſe.

26th reg. of foot: Capt. John Livingſtone, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice James Sutherland, who exchanges.

Ditto: Lieut. John Crawfurd to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Weddall, who retires on half-pay

Ditto: Lieut. Bethune Lindſay, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice John Crawfurd.

29th reg. of foot: Enſ. Nicholas Aylward Vigors to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Ricard; by purchaſe.

31ſt reg. of foot: Brice M'Cuming, Gent. to be Quartermaſter, vice Henry Sampſon; by purchaſe.

33d reg. of foot, Capt.-Lieut. John Roberts to be Captain, vice Walter Kennedy; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. James Campbell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice ——— Roberts; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Frederick Cornwallis to be Lieutenant, vice James Campbell; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Ingram Bull, Gent to be Enſign, vice Frederick Cornwallis; by purchaſe

36th reg. of foot: Enſ Dudley Ackland to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Weſt; by purchaſe

Ditto: William Colquhoun, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Dudley Ackland; by purchaſe.

39th reg. of foot: Lieut. Thomas Cuppage to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Scholfield, deceaſed.

Ditto: Enſ. William Wray to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Cuppage.

Ditto: ——— Brent, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Wray.

52d reg. of foot: Enſ. Thomas Williamſon to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Adderley, deceaſed.

Ditto: ——— Chetwynd, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Williamſon.

Ditto: Aaron Wilkinſon, Gent. to be Quartermaſter, vice Francis Adderley.

58th reg. of foot: Enſ. Edward Burke to be Lieutenant, vice George Atwood, deceaſed.

Ditto: ——— Williamſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward Burke.

60th reg. of foot: Lieut. George Archbold to be Captain, vice Courtland Schuyler; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Charles Duncan to be Lieutenant, vice George Archbold; by purchaſe.

61ſt reg. of foot: John Anſtruther, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Neptune Blood; by purchaſe.

66th reg. of foot, Capt.-Lieut. Richard Ellis to be Captain, vice Charles Gordon, deceaſed.

Ditto: Lieut. Edward Mainwaring to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Richard Ellis.

Ditto: Enſ. Alexander David Bradſhaw to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Mainwaring.

Ditto: Robert Burnet, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Alexander David Bradſhaw.

67th reg. of foot: Enſ. James Fleming, from half-pay, to be Enſign, vice George Macpherſon, who exchanges.

Ditto: James O'Hara, Gent. to be Enſign, vice David Gordon, deceaſed.

69th reg. of foot: Lieut. Walter Borlace, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice David Marſhall, who reſigns.

70th reg. of foot: John Hackluit Smith, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Anthony Lewis Layard; by purchaſe.

Richard Hanford, Gent. to be Enſign in Lt-Col. O'Hara's corps, vice Lang, preferred.

Thomas Barnard, Eſq; to be Surveyor of the Barracks in the Savoy, &c. vice Benjamine Stillingfleet, deceaſed.

Capt. James Horſburgh to be Town-Major of the garriſon of Gibraltar, vice Henry Conyngham.

War office, March 31.

2d reg. of dragoon-guards: Surgeon William Black is appointed to be Surgeon, vice Cyrus Henry Pynyott; by purchaſe.

2d battalion of the royal regiment of foot: Lieut. James Douglas to be Captain, vice William Gordon, deceaſed.

Ditto: Enſ. Ninian Imrie to be Lieutenant, vice James Douglas.

Ditto: Colin Campbell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Ninian Imrie.

6th reg. of foot: Edward Thelwall, Gent. to be Enfign, vice James Sufannah Patton, preferred; by purchafe.

11th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Adam Price to be Captain, vice Thomas Thorpe, deceafed.

Ditto: Lieut. James Sturrock to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Adam Price.

Ditto: Enf. George Scott to be Lieutenant, vice James Sturrock.

Ditto: Charles Edward Repington, Gent. to be Enfign, vice George Scott.

18th reg. of foot: ——— Willcocks, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Henry Fermor, preferred; by purchafe.

Ditto: Enf. George Bewes to be Lieutenant, vice William Smith; by purchafe.

Ditto: Edward Hand, Gent. to be Enfign, vice George Bewes; by purchafe.

Ditto: Francis John Kelly, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Thomas Cuming preferred; by purchafe.

20th reg. of foot: Lieut. James Rollinfon to be Captain, vice James King; by purchafe.

Ditto: Richard Crofts, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Robert William Winchefter, preferred; by purchafe.

23d reg. of foot: Henry Fitzgerald, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice James Mainwaring, preferred; by purchafe.

26th reg. of foot: Lieut. Thomas Browne, of the 10th reg. of foot, to be Captain, vice Archibald Graham Campbell; by purchafe.

30th reg. of foot: Daniel Ibbetfon, Gent. to be Enfign, vice John Wortley; by purchafe.

37th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Robert Johnfton to be Captain, vice Dacre Hamilton; by purchafe.

Ditto: Lieut. John Smith to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Johnfton; by purchafe.

Ditto: Enf. Ligonier Chapman to be Lieutenant, vice John Smith; by purchafe.

Ditto: John Wilbar Cook, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Ligonier Chapman; by purchafe.

52d reg. of foot: Lieut. George Amos Smith to be Captain, vice Thomas Phillips; by purchafe.

Ditto: Enf. Robert Harper Higgins to be Lieutenant, vice George Amos Smith; by purchafe.

58th reg. of foot: Patrick Carter to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Neifbit; by purchafe.

Ditto: Arthur Whetham, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Patrick Carter; by purchafe.

60th reg. of foot: Alexander Leith, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Robert Burnett, removed to the 21ft regiment; by purchafe.

Edinburgh, April 19. 1772. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 8d. Peafe-meal, 8d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for March 1772.

Within the city	Males 39	Fem. 47	86	136. Dec. 1.
In the Weft-kirk-yard	Males 26	Fem. 24	50	

Age.			No	Diseases.	No
Under		2	52	Aged	16
Between	2 &	5	16	Aſthma	3
	5 &	10	10	Bowelhive	5
	10 &	20	6	Conſumption	28
	20 &	30	4	Childbed	1
	30 &	40	5	Chincough	4
	40 &	50	6	Dropſie	1
	50 &	60	10	Fever	10
	60 &	70	7	Meaſles	2
	70 &	80	9	Small pox	56
	80 &	90	6	Stillborn	3
	90 &	100	5	Teething	1

Fiars of the ſhire of Edinburgh, crop 1771.

	Sterling, L.		
Beſt wheat,	1	1	0
Blacked wheat,		19	4
Beſt barley,		16	3
Blanded bear,		14	3
Rough bear,		13	3
Oats,		14	8
Muirland oats,		12	8
Meal, by weight 8 ſtone per boll,		16	8
Peaſe,		14	0

Prices of grain at Haddington, April 10. 1772.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23 s. 0 d.	22 s. 6 d.	20 s. 9 d.
Bear,	16 s. 9 d.	16 s. 0 d.	14 s. 8 d.
Oats,	15 s. 0 d.	14 s. 0 d.	12 s. 6 d.
Peaſe,	14 s. 6 d.	13 s. 4 d.	12 s. 2 d.

London gazette, March 7. 14. 21. 28.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, By the Winchefter buſhel of eight gallons. Publiſhed by authority of parliament, and ſigned WILL. COOKE. [112.]

GENERAL AVERAGE per buſhel.

[The upper line is the average for England and Wales; the under line that for part of Scotland. — The columns are, 1. Wheat; 2. Rye; 3. Barley; 4. Oats; 5. Beans; 6. Big.—Big [xxxi. 270.] is peculiar to Scotland.]

From Feb. 17. to Feb. 22.

Wh.		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Bea.		Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
6	3	4	8	3	1	2	0	3	7	-	-
4	11	3	5	2	8	2	1	3	1	2	4

From Feb. 24. to Feb. 29.

6	3	4	8	3	1	2	0	3	7	-	-
4	11	3	3	2	8	2	1	3	6	2	4

From March 2. to March 7.

6	3	4	10	3	1	2	0	3	7	-	-
4	11	3	3	2	8	2	2	3	7	2	3

From March 9. to March 14.

6	3	4	8	3	1	2	1	3	7	-	-
4	11	3	5	2	8	2	2	3	7	2	5